The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,112 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
—NIZAM	2726	460	R. Haselwood	30th Sept.
*L. BALLARAT.	4732	960	P. S Fonlis	7th Oct.
MAURITANIA	3954	600	W. J. Nantes	14th "
*L. SHANNON	1489	800	J. S. Murray	21st "
—CATHAY	2943	500	M. de Horne	28th "
*L. BOKARA	2944	550	C. R. Edwards	4th Nov.
† VICTORIA	6850	150	G. F. Cotes	11th "
L. HYDASPES	2984	500	E. Crew	18th "
—SURAT	3112	550	J. L. Parfitt	25th "
L. VERONA	3116	600	F. Speck	2nd Dec.

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

† *The new steamer Victoria, 6,500 tons, Captain G. F. Cates, will leave Bombay on the 11th November with the homeward mails, calling at Naples, Pily South, and London. She has accommodation of the highest class for 172 First and 164 Second Saloon Passengers.*

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	On or about
ANCONA	3128	800	W. J. Webber	30th Sept.
MALWA	2959	2400	G. W. Atkinson	14th Oct.
RAVENNA	3272	700	A. H. Daniell	28th "
MIRZAPORE	3897	600	R. Harvey	11th Nov.

Return Tickets are issued, to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.
Bombay, Sept. 21, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	1st Oct.	20th Nov.
MANILLA	5,000 800	20th "	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. '88.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BISAGNO	4,000	15th October.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 2, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN
LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE. Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1887.
OPERATOR (new)	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	7th Oct.
APHRITRITE	L. Lemessich	4,600	650	7th Nov.
TANIA	S. Morsa	4,200	600	7th Dec.

Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 120

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1887.
S. Mersa	4,200	600	14th Oct.

will be received on board after sunset on the day to sailing.

For particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept. 15, 1887.

MAGNUM BONUM.
HONEY SOAP.

PURE, fragrant and delightfully refreshing both for the Bath and Toilet. Each Tablet weight half a bound.

"I once used Kemp's Soap, and have used no other since."

T. W.

Per three Tablets, Re. 1

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY
A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.
TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

CARIMBHOY JEEWAJEE,
GENERAL MERCHANT.

SUPPLIER OF PUBLIC WORKS, MUNICIPALITY AND RAILWAY REQUISITES.
ARPENTERS', ENGINEERING, & SMITHS' TOOLS
RULES—BOX, IVORY, AND STEEL.
TAPES—METALLIC, LINEN, AND STEEL.
LEVELS—WOOD, BRASS, AND IRON.
HUBB'S PADS AND BOXES LOCKS
GARDEN IMPLEMENTS AND PUMPS.
HOLLOWARE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
&c., &c., &c.,
DOOR FIXTURES AND FASTENINGS, I ALL VARIETIES.

10, LOHAR CHAWL, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 30th September 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebundor and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on MONDAY, 3rd October, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder, Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "ARCOT," 1,782 tons, on THURSDAY, 29th September, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, the 6th October, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on SATURDAY, 1st October, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Sept. 27, 1887. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates*. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, yearly Subscription Rs. 3, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, FORT.
CALCUTTA: 11 Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MEDICINE CHESTS,

OF the best London Manufacture and most approved Patterns, especially made to meet the requirements of the climate. The Chests are *filled* with the best and most appropriate medicines, in conformity with the experience of the best medical authorities. Each Chest is accompanied by a Manual, compiled by a Physician of high standing, containing full information respecting the administration of the various remedies.

SOLID LEATHER CHESTS.

					Cash Prices. Rs. a.
No. 1	containing 7	White Stop-pered Bottles, &c.	9½ by 5½ by 2½ inches.		28 0
" 2	" 9		10½ by 6½ by 2½	"	35 0
" 3	" 10		7 by 5½ by 4½	"	46 0
" 4	" 15		10½ by 8 by 4½	"	55 0
" 5	" 19		12 by 7 by 5½	"	77 0

MAHOGANY CHESTS.

					Rs. a.
No. 6	containing 16	White Stop-pered Bottles, &c.	8½ by 7½ by 6½ inches.		65 0
" 7	" 20		9½ by 8½ by 6½	"	82 0
" 8	" 20		9½ by 9 by 6½	"	84 0
" 9	" 26		12½ by 8½ by 6½	"	100 0
" 10	" 15		9½ by 6½ by 5½	"	54 0
" 11	" 19		12½ by 8 by 5½	"	82 0
" 12	" 21		12 by 8 by 6½	"	86 0
" 13	" 23		9 by 7½ by 11	"	105 0
" 14	" 27		14½ by 12½ by 8	"	132 0

POLISHED OAK, AND DEAL GRAINED-OAK CHESTS.

					Rs. a.
No. 15	containing 64	Green-pered Stop-pered Bottles, &c.	16½ by 12½ by 10½ inches.		120 0
" 16	" 34		18½ by 10 by 11	"	90 0
" 17	" 26		12½ by 8 by 9½	"	74 0
" 18	" 21		13 by 10 by 9	"	70 0
" 19	" 9		12½ by 9½ by 7	"	53 0

TREACHER & CO.'S SMALL FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST FOR INDIA.

A POLISHED MAHOGANY CASE, WITH SLOPING LID,
VERY PORTABLE AND CONVENIENT.

Contents.—Fifteen glass bottles with stoppers, wo 8-oz., four 2-oz., nine 1-oz., minim measure, cales and weights, in japanned tin box, and palette knife.

Fitted complete with medicines as recommended by Dr. Moore in his "Manual of Family Medicine for India." Price complete, Rs. 21-0.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE-LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

"RINGOAL."

The new Oxford Game for 1887.
Small Set Rs. 25. Large Set Rs. 50.
For sale at BULL BEVAN and Co., Ld.,
Opposite Custom House,
Fort, Bombay.

KEMP & CO.'S
EDINA WHISKY

IS a delicious old Mellow Whisky, in quality nrivalled, very soft, peculiarly fine in flavour and of the utmost purity.

Per dozen, Rs. 25-8.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

LIME JUICE CORDIAL.

PREPARED from GENUINE LIMES; perfectly free from chemicals or acids, except the natural acid in the pure Juice of the fruit. It is quite free from the MUSTY TASTE AND SMELL which is usually found in LIME JUICE CORDIALS, and is GUARANTEED TO KEEP,

open or closed, for any length of time in any climate and to be entirely free from alcohol.

Per case of 1 doz., Rs. 14. Per bottle, Re. 1-8.

KEMP & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
STANDARD
ÆRATED WATERS.

SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED for their PURITY AND BRISKNESS.

Orders for 2 dozen and upwards delivered free of cooly hire in Bombay.

	Rs. as.
Soda Water, &c. ...	0 12 per doz.
Lemonade, Tonic, &c. ...	1 0 "

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

KEMP AND COMPANY'S
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

PREPARED with the Finest Trichinopoly Tobacco, Selected Specially for us, and have a Superb Flavour and Aroma, they are easy to draw and are unsurpassed by any in the Market.

	Rs. as
Cheroots, Nobles, per box of 100	2 0
" Dawsons, No. 1, per box of 100	2 0
" Selected Mess, per box of 100	2 0
Cigars, Kemp's Special, per box of 100	2 0
" Kemp's No. 1, per box of 100	2 8
" Kemp's Regalias, per box of 100	2 8
" No. 1 Java Gems, per box of 100	3 12
" 2 Java Gems, per box of 100	3 4
" 3 Java Gems, per box of 100	3 0

KEMP AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

TO HOSPITALS, DISPENSARIES, RAILWAY COMPANIES, SURGEONS, PLANTERS, ETC.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, are prepared to supply DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, MEDICAL APPLIANCES, MEDICINE CHESTS, etc., specially selected to meet the exigencies of the Indian climate, on exceedingly advantageous terms. T. & Co.'s large and extensive dealings enable them to buy in the best markets at the lowest rates, thus placing them in a position to fill indents at considerably cheaper rates than goods can be obtained by private import from Europe. The saving of time gained by purchasing on the spot is worthy of consideration at all times, and in the case of MEDICINE, DRUGS, etc., cannot be overrated.

SPECIAL WHOLESALE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
BOMBAY AND POONA

NAPIER JOHNSTONE.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE.

WITHOUT exception the best of all remedies for Diarrhœa, Cholera, and complaints of a like nature, whether for domestic use or in travelling. Under the recommendation of eminent Medical Men it has for several years been extensively used all over the Presidency, and with results which have everywhere inspired confidence. In Guzerat especially, which has been the scene of repeated epidemics, all testify to its efficacy. Directions in English, Guzeratee, and Urdu on each phial.

Per phial, Re. 1; Per dozen, Rs. 10.

KEMP AND COMPANY, LD.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

HATS DEPARTMENT.

WE have just received our new and fashionable selection of Felt and Dress Hats, Sun Helmets and Tweed Caps in all the latest shades and patterns, manufactured for us by the well-known firms of Lincoln Bennett and Co. and Townend and Co. We give special attention to this important department, and our productions are well known for their superior style, finish, and quality.

Black Flexible Round Crown Felt Hats	Rs. 9 8
Do. Do. Square do. do.	" 9 8
Dark Brown Round do. do.	" 9 8
"Dun," the present style do. do.	" 9 8
Terra Cotta, the now colour do. do.	" 9 8
Ladies' Felt Riding Hats, very richly lined and padded	" 9 0
Black Paris Silk Dress Hats	" 16 8
Drab Shell do.	" 12 8
Tweed Deer Stalkers, New Checks and Plain Colours	" 4 8
Do. Cricket Shape in Cheviots and Home Spans, &c.	" 3 8
Do. Golf do. capital for Tennis	" 4 8
The Borrohel, Tweed Deer Stalker, well ventilated and with small flaps at sides to protect the temples from	" 5 0

Black Silk Velvet and Embroidered Smoking Caps, a large assortment.
Ellwood's and Christy's San Hats, Helmets and Terais.
Hawke's New Regulation Doe Helmets.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., LD.,
HATTERS, HOSIERS AND OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

TEAS—KANGRA VALLEY.

THE HOLTA COMPANY'S Teas, for which we are SOLE AGENTS, have taken the highest place at Tea sales in the Calcutta Market for years, and gained the Gold Medal and a First Class Certificate at the late Exhibition in Calcutta.

BROKEN LEAF.
A very good cheap tea.
Per lb., As. 10.

PLANTATION MIXTURE.
Yields a strong liquor of good flavour.
Per lb., As. 14.

FAMILY MIXTURE.
Good flavour and strength, strongly recommended.
Per lb., Re. 1-2.

HOLTA MIXTURE.
Fragrant, pungent, and full cup.
Per lb., Re. 1-6.

PEKOE.
Fragrant, strong cup, rich liquor.
Per lb., Re. 1-4.

PEKOE DUST.
A very choice small tea.
Per lb., Re. 1-0.

ORANGE PEKOE.
Very fragrant, full rich cup.
Per lb., Re. 1-8.

FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE.
A high class tea of choice fragrance.
Per lb., Re. 2-8.

GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE.
The choicest possible pickings.
Per lb., Re. 3-8.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEUBERG'S SPECIALITIES.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.
TRICHINOPOLIES, PONDICHERRIES, DINDIGULS, COCONADAS, MANILLAS, BURMAHS, VEVEYS, JAVAS, AND HAVANNAHS.

CIGARETTES.
EMPRESS, PRINCE, STAMBOUL, IONE, SUCCESS, MEDON, BIJOUX, NYDIA NYMPH, CONFIANCE, ASSOCIATE, CONSTANTIA, WALKYR, ZULEIKA AND VAFIADIS' EGYPTIANS.

TOBACCOS.
GOLDEN BLOCK MIXTURE, RIFLE MIXTURE, GOLDEN LEAF BIRD'S EYE, GOLDEN SHAG, VIRGINIAN HONEY DEW, LATAKIA, TURKISH, RICHMOND GEM AND AMERICAN PLUG OF THE PUREST BRANDS.
SEASON, 1887.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

"SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY,
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

OUR LADIES' "POPULAR" GOLD WATCH.

A PRETTY LITTLE GOLD WATCH, jewelled movements, well finished, reliable and accurate.

A NICE PRESENT FOR A LADY.

NAGPORE, Aug. 20, 1887.

Dear Sirs,—About two years ago I PURCHASED from you a LADIES' GOLD WATCH and which I think you call your "POPULAR" WATCH. I now send it to you for a new glass. It has so pleased my wife that I write to ask you to send me another by V. P. P. for my daughter. It keeps most perfect time.—Yours faithfully, T. S. M.

In Gold Crystal-faced Keyless Case	Rs. 50
" Gold Hunting Keyless Case	" 65
" Gold Half-Hunting " "	" 70

All uniformly priced. Guaranteed for TWO years. Can be had in a PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED Case

LADIES' GUARD RINGS

In a variety of latest designs from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.

Engagement, Wedding, Presentation, and Dress Rings, a complete assortment for selection.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, Opposite Clock Tower. POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity!!
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines!!
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes!!

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS:

"VERY SUPERIOR."	Rs. 20 0	"LONDON PARTICULAR."	Rs. 30 0
"PALE DRY."	" 22 0	"RICH OLD BOAL."	" 38 0
"SPECIALLY SELECTED."	" 24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL"	" 43 0
"EAST INDIA."	" 30 0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS."	" 50 0

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF P.O.O.

Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from
R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
32, APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET, FORT,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

CHATEAU-CHENONCEAU.

THE above Estate is spreading out along the Banks of the river Cher in hillocks all covered with Vine Plantations. The abundant Crops which are reaped every year are specially used for making the CHATEAU-CHENONCEAU Sparkling Wines.

Not to talk of Similar Wines of inferior quality the Chateau-Chenonceau is possessed of all the qualities of the finest growths of Champagne, to which it can be advantageously compared.

In the several Exhibitions, the Chateau-Chenonceau has successively obtained the highest rewards.

The prices are kept specially moderate to get the name appreciated according to its merits.

Extra Dry	Rs.	36-8	per doz.
Dry	"	30-8	"
Extra Dry	"	42-12	Per Case of 2 doz. pints.
Dry	"	36-8	" " "

TO BE HAD FROM MEIFFRE NEVEU & CO.
SOLE AGENTS.
OR KEMP AND CO., Ld.,
SUB-AGENTS.

SHIRTS!
SHIRTS!!
SHIRTS!!!
THORPE AND CO.,

IN soliciting ORDERS, beg to inform their CONSTITUENTS that the SHIRT Department is superintended by a First-class London Cutter. GENTLEMEN may rely on a Well-fitting Shirt, strongly made, guaranteed to stand the rough usages of INDIAN Washing.

OXFORD-CLOTH SHIRTS.
The best Oxford-cloth or Jute, with Collars attached. Per ½ doz., Rs. 30.

ZEPHYR OR TAFFETTA SHIRTS.
Soft and light, for Hot weather wear. Per ½ doz. Rs. 30.

CAMBRIC SHIRTS.
Pretty designs, Paris manufacture, all Fast Colours, and durable materials.
Shirts, Collars attached. Rs. 27 per ½ dozen.

LONG-CLOTH SHIRTS.
A capital Shirt for wearing under Uniform, or Troopship wear. Shirts, per ½ doz. Rs. 20.

OUR BEST WHITE SHIRTS.

Long-cloth, with Linen Fronts and Cuffs,	½ dozen Shirts,	Rs.	25.
Ex-fine Long-cloth do.	do. ½ dozen for	Rs.	27.
Best Long-cloth, with best Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collar attached	½ dozen Shirts,	Rs.	27.
Ex-fine Long-cloth, do.	do. ½ dozen	Rs.	30.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.
A large assortment of best wove Flannels, Silk and Wool, have just arrived, thoroughly shrunk and especially adapted for wear in India.
Flannel Shirt, each Rs. 8-8; Silk and Wool Shirt, each Rs. 8-8.

CRICKETING SHIRTS.
Best white Saxony Flannel, thoroughly shrunk Shirt, Rs. 8-8 each

SPUN SILK SHIRTS.
Delightfully cool, and pleasant to the skin, Rs. 12-8 each.

MADE TO MEASURE OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY.

FROM GENERAL CARNEGY.

"I have much pleasure in stating that during the three days I have been at the GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, I have found everything most clean and comfortable; and the servants most attentive and obliging. The Hotel is certainly the best I have been in in India, and the management excellent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

UNEQUALLED SUCCESS OF HARRY STANLEY'S OPERA BOUFFE AND PANTO-MIME COMPANY.
FOR SHORT SEASON ONLY,
COMMENCING
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1ST.
with Planquette's Romantic Opera, in 3 Acts, entitled
LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE, OR THE CHIMES OF NORMANDY.
Grand Maypole Dance and Ballet of the Apple Harvest.
LOOK AT THE POWERFUL CAST

HENRI (Marquis de Corneville)...Mrs. Dolly Childs.
CHRISTOPHE .....Mrs. L. Boothe.
THE BAILLIE .....Master C. Favarger.
GOBO.....Mrs. Dooly Inman.
GASPARD (a Miser) .....Master R. Stephenson
GRENICHIEU .....Miss F. Stanley.
SERPOLETTE (a Foundling).....Miss Amy Childs.
GERMAINE .....Miss L. Schlerika.
MANETTE.....Miss N. de Lorme.
JEANNE .....Mrs. C. Stanley,
Man Servants, Maid Servants, Coachmen, Sailors, &c., &c.

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.
Act I, Scene I, on the Coast of Corneville. 2. The Road to the Fair. 3. Norman Hiring Fair.
GRAND MAYPOLE DANCE.
Act II. The Haunted Chateau.
Act III. The Gardens of the Chateau.
(BALLET OF THE APPLE HARVEST.)
MAGNIFICENT ORCHESTRA
Under the Conductorship of Herr Braun (Late Conductor of the Austrian Strauss Band.)
New and Beautiful Scenery. Splendid Wardrobe. Wonderful Effects.

Prices of Admission as usual.
Reserved Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.
Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9 sharp.
Change of programme each evening.
HARRY STANLEY.

CAMA HOSPITAL,

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSING AND MIDWIFERY.

NOTICE.

I AM requested by H. E. LADY REAY to announce that a GRAND FANCY FAIR or FETE, under the immediate patronage of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress (by special permission) will be held in Bombay, probably in January next, with the object of raising sufficient funds to defray the cost of the permanent Living Quarters and Lecture Room now being erected for the pupil nurses at the "TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSING AND MIDWIFERY" connected with the Cama Hospital.

Seven Europeans and four Natives are at present being trained in Nursing and Midwifery at the Cama Hospital, but the number cannot be increased until the Living Quarters and Lecture Room are completed.

Mr. P. H. Cama has most generously contributed Rs. 15,000 towards this building, the total cost of which will, it is estimated, amount to Rs. 25,000, without the furniture.

The following ladies have already offered to hold stalls, or to help in various ways by collecting Contributions, &c :—

Mrs. Forbes Adam.	Hon'ble Mrs. Lyttelton.
Miss Bhownuggree.	Lady Morland.
Mrs. Cawasjee Jehangeer.	Mrs. Naylor.
Mrs. Grattan Geary.	Miss Pechey, M.D.
Mrs. Hariprasad Desai.	Mrs. Sassoon.
Mrs. John Jardine.	Mrs. Sheppard.
Mrs. Walter Lang.	Mrs. Slight.
Mrs. Goldwyer Lewis.	Mrs. Yorke Smith.

The Assistance and Co-operation of all Ladies, both European and Native, is earnestly requested.

A further List of names and fuller details will be published later on.

H. M. PHIPSON,
Hony. Secy.,
Lady Reay's Fund.
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 10 (sixty) per Share (free of Income Tax) being at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be paid on and after the 29th instant to the Shareholders of the Company whose names stood on the Register on the 17th instant on production of the Share Certificates.

By Order of the Directors,
GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 27th Sept. 1887.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN desirous of becoming Performing or Non-performing Members of the above Society are requested to communicate with the Undersigned, by whom Copies of the Rules will be supplied.

C. M. MOBERLY,
Public Works, Secretariat.

GEYER AND COMPANY, Limited.

THE FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders, called for the 24th inst., at 3 p.m. at the Registered Office of the Company, and adjourned for want of a quorum will be held on SATURDAY, the 1st proximo, at the same hour and place.—Dated 24th September, 1887.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the construction of a NEW PASSENGER STATION at Bandora.

Drawings and Specifications, with Schedules of Quantities, may be seen at the Chief Engineer's Office, Elphinstone Circle, on and after the 3rd October next, where Forms of Tender can be obtained on payment of Rupees ten per copy.

Tenders to be addressed "to the Agent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company," and marked "Tender for Bandora New Station."

Tenders to be delivered not later than NOON on MONDAY the 17th of October.

A sum of one thousand rupees must be deposited with each Tender—the deposits to be endorsed "in favor of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

V. M. SLEATER,
Acting Agent and Chief Engineer.
Bombay, 26th September 1887.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the MILL-BUILDING, MACHINERY, PLANT ENGINES, BOILERS, OUT-HOUSES, &c., belonging to the Narayan Cotton Mills, Ld., (in liquidation) are for sale by Private Contract or Public Auction.

The terms of sale and a plan of the premises and machinery will be exhibited at the Company's Office on the premises or on application to the Undersigned.

The Mills are open to inspection during office-hours, viz., from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

The Undersigned invite Sealed Tenders from intending purchasers.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 500, which will be returned in the event of the Tender not being accepted.

The Tenders must be sent in or before Saturday, 8th October.

The Undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

DHANJIBHAI H. WAIDIA,
SHIVRAM V. BHANDARKAR,
Liquidators.

THE CASH BAZAAR, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Cash Bazaar, Limited, will be held at No. 23, Church Gate Street, the Company's Registered Office, on SATURDAY, the 8th day of October 1887, at 3-30 p.m., for the purpose of considering, and, if thought fit, passing the following Resolution, that is to say :—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act 1882, and that a Liquidator or Liquidators be appointed, and to fix his or their remuneration."

Should the Resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a special Resolution to a second Extraordinary General Meeting, which will be subsequently convened.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
WILLIAM TATE,
Secretary and Manager.
Bombay, 28th September 1887.

THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the Extension of the MILL BUILDING and a NEW LOOM SHED and GODOWN will be received by the Undersigned up to 1 p.m., on TUESDAY, the 4th day of October 1887, at the Office of the Company, Fort.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rupees 5000 five hundred.

Drawings may be seen at the Office of the Company between 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. from Thursday, and copies of Form of Tender, Conditions of Contract and Specification of Works can be obtained from the Company's Office on payment of Rupee 1 per set.

The Company do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

DAMODHER THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 27th September, 1887.

NOTICE is hereby given that JOSEY BHIMJI BURJORJEE has contracted to sell the property hereunder described to Mr. RUTTONSEY MOOLJI. All persons having claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise, are hereby required to make them known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 91, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 27th day of September 1887.

All that piece or parcel of land situated on the Elphinstone Estate in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1661·69 square yards and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North by vacant land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on or towards the South by Kalian Street, on or towards the West partly by the warehouse of Damodar Khimji and partly by the warehouse of Kurmaly Joosub Dajowany, and on towards the East by the warehouse of Jessy Bhimji Hurryram which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No 3148 and are situate in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, with the buildings and godowns standing and erected thereon, which are assessed under ward Nos. 5181-82 and Street Nos. 21-23 and were in the occupation of Messrs. Lyon Brothers and are now vacant.

MANSUKHLAL & DAMODAR.
Purchaser's Attorneys.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

SINGLE RACQUETS TOURNAMENT.

THE result of the Drawing of the First Ties which must be played off on or before MONDAY, 3rd October, is as follows :—

A. C. Walker.	vs.	F. T. Rickards.
J. Rivett Carnac.	vs.	H. G. Gell.
H. Kennedy.	vs.	H. B. Thurburn.
R. L. Stewart.	vs.	R. H. Macaulay.

J. H. Hancock, a bye.

INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 10 per Share, free of Income-Tax, equal to 8 per cent. on the paid up Capital of the Company, will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 29th instant, to Registered Shareholders on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 27th September, 1887.

AT a MEETING of the KARACHI PORT TRUST held on WEDNESDAY, the 21st September 1887, the undernoted Debentures were drawn :—

Nos. 43 117, 169, 207 } Secretary, Standard
220, 280 and 411, } Life Assurance Company.

No. 436, Messrs. Dayaram and Oodharam.
No. 561, Mr. Khalibana Rahimana
And it is hereby notified that the abovenamed holders of the said Bonds will receive payment in full, together with interest on or after the 1st October 1887.

R. N. COGHLAN,
Offg. Vice-Chairman, Karachi Port Trust.

THE GORDON MILLS, LIMITED,
IN LIQUIDATION).
NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that no TRANSFER of any SHARE or SHARES in the Company will be recognized by the Liquidators, unless the Deed of Transfer is left for Registration with them on or before the twelfth day of October 1887, at the Office of the Company, No. 6, Hornby Road.

By Order of the Liquidators,
For the Gordon Mills, Limited (in liquidation).
D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents.

BOMBAY
MATRICULATION MECHANICS,
BY
K. D. NAEGAMVALA.
PRICE
Re. 1, post free Re. 1-2, by V. P. Post Re. 1-4.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOW READY.

DIARIES ! DIARIES ! !
LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1888,
SCRIBBLING DIARIES,
POCKET DIARIES,
OFFICE DIARIES.
DIARIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE HINDOOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on SATURDAY, the 8th October 1887, at 3-30 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1st. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and annual Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet made up to 30th day of June, 1887.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4th. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
હાકરસી મુલજીની ઝા૦
i.e. THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.
Bombay, 27th September 1887.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th September to the 12th October 1887, both days inclusive.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GOLD MINING IN MYSORE.

FOR SALE.—Revised Rules for the grant of Mining Leases for lands in Mysore. Annas Eight, Postage One Anna.
Apply—SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS, Bangalore.

TO LET, for the Season, and FOR SALE the "Craig Hall," "Monastry Bird's Nest," "Rose Cottage," and "Mulbry Cottage," Mahableshwar. Apply to
HUREE RAOJEE,
VISHNU MAHADEO NAMJOSHI,
Executors of the Estate of the late Lieut-Col. J. Affleck, Somwarpeit, Poona.

GENUINE JOB CIGARETTE PAPER of JEAN BARDOU. To check the increasing sale of fraudulent imitations of JOB'S Cigarette Paper so highly appreciated by smokers, and to enable retail dealers to purchase the genuine article at wholesale prices, I have instituted a Depot of my Cigarette Papers at Messrs. S. NARAEN & Co., at Bombay.

JEAN BARDOU,
Original Manufacturer of JOB.
Sole Agent for India—L. H. RICHY, 66, Rue Lafayette, PARIS.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., Limited.
NOTICE.

AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, Bank Street, Fort, on and after the 3rd October next, to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 16th September inst.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for their Dividends.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th September to the 3rd October, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the year ending 30th June 1887, of Rs. 2 per Share, will be distributed at the Offices of the Company on and after FRIDAY, the 30th September 1887, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 14th September, 1887.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 14th September, to THURSDAY, the 29th September 1887, both days inclusive

OUR LADIES' POPULAR GOLD WATCH.

A VERY pretty little Watch, well finished, Jewelled movements, accurate and reliable.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Gold Crystal-faced Keyless ..... Rs. 50
Gold Hunting Keyless ..... „ 65
Gold Half-hunting Keyless ..... „ 70

All uniformly priced. May be had in PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED CASE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
Opposite Clock Tower, BOMBAY. | Opposite Napier Hotel, POONA.

A WANT OF THE TIMES EFFICIENTLY SUPPLIED BY
ORR AND BARTON'S
MULTISCRIPTOR
OR INSTANTANEOUS COPYIST,

FOR multiplying copies of Circulars, Notices, Examination Papers, Price Current Lists, Designs, &c. No trained skill required in its use. No press required. Any description of paper may be used. From 50 to 80 facsimile copies may be struck off in a few minutes, and immediately after use of one purpose is available for another. It is supplied in single and double cases, being made to separate, so that each can be worked singly.

LIST OF PRICES.

		Single.	Double.
No. 1 Octavo	size 9½ by 5½	...Rs. 7-8	Rs. 12-8
„ 2 Quarto	„ 11½ by 9½ ... „	13-0	„ 21-0
„ 3 Foolscap	„ 14½ by 9½ ... „	16-8	„ 25-0
„ 4 Folio	„ 19½ by 12½ ... „	27-0	„ 44-0

These prices include hinged outer wooden box, fitted with Bottle of Ink, Sponge, and packing charges. Extra Bottles of Ink, Re. 1 and 1-8 each. Full instructions accompany each Multiscriptor.

Remittances must accompany each order, or instructions to send by V. P. Post.

N. B.—Our Multiscriptor is now universally used all over Southern India, British Burma, and the Straits by Government Officials.

ORR & BARTON,
South Parade, Bangalore.

NEW STATIONERY,

CAN BE HAD AT
The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE,
(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs.	a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP —Albert size, extra double thick	8	0	per ream
Do. do. do. Blue...	8	0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM REP—extra double thick, octavo	8	0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY REP—Queen's, extra double thick	7	8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID —extra thick, large octavo	7	8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP —Albert size	7	0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID —extra thick, octavo	7	0	„
THE "CASTLE"—Double thick, cream laid, octavo	5	8	„
SUPER CREAM LAID—Double thick, large 8vo	5	8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID —Queen's, extra thick	5	0	„
AIR DRIED IMPERIAL VELLUM.— Good-toned writing paper, rough surface	3	4	
THICK SATIN SUPERFINE CREAM LAID—Albert size	3	0	
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good Post paper	2	8	„
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2	8	„
SUPERFINE CREAM LAID Note-paper	2	8	„
"RELIANCE" Note-paper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2	8	„
SUPERFINE CREAM Note-paper, "S. D. S,"	2	0	„
CREAM LAID Note-paper, "S. D. 3," a serviceable sheet	1	8	„

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs.	a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP, to match "Albert"	1	4	per 100
IMPERIAL TREASURY, BLUE REP.	1	4	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP, to match octavo of same quality	1	8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match Queen size	1	4	
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID —extra thick, to match large octavo note-paper	1	8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match "Albert" note-paper of same quality	1	4	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match octavo note-paper	1	4	„
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match "Castle" note-paper	1	0	„
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match large octave of same quality	1	0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match Queen size, extra thick	1	0	„
"VELLUM," strong, thick, unglazed, to match Imperial Vellum note-paper	2	2	per 250
CREAM LAID, Court Shape to match Thick Satin note-paper	1	4	„
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as hand made, to match Bank Large Post, cream	4	12	per 1,000
CANADIAN BUFF, No. 6	3	0	„
„ „ No. 7	3	12	„
DRABS.—Beautifully finished, pale ashy tint, very strong and opaque	4	8	„
MOTTLED GREY.—Same quality as above—beautifully finished	4	8	„
"MAGIC," Quality 11B, large size to hold a Post Note-paper	4	4	„
AFRICAN GLOBE.—Superior white envelope, high flap, with broad cover for printing addresses	3	4	per 100
"QUALITY J," Superfine Cream Laid	3	0	per 1,000.
THISTLE.—A highly glazed white envelope	3	0	„
"ADVERTISER," No. 7, larger than "Advertiser," No. 4	2	4	„
"ADVERTISER," No. 4, better quality than the above	1	14	„
"SPECIAL," No. 7, larger size, than the above	1	12	„
"SPECIAL," Superfine Cream Laid, small size	1	10	„
SQUARE No. 2.—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1	8	per 250
"GLOBE, O," extra large square Envelope	1	4	„
VALUABLES.—Handmade Envelope for remittances, white outside, salmon inside, very strong Envelope	1	8	per 100
LARGE SQUARE.—For invitation cards	0	8	„

STATIONERY.

IN CONVENIENT BOXES.

OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY Boxes with brass clasp, containing 100 sheets superior Note-paper and 100 Envelopes to match	2	8 each.
"APSLEY" Box.—Paper box, containing 48 sheets Note-paper and 48 Envelopes double thick, delicate tints, assorted	0	12 „
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, Cream, White, Fawn, Cerulean, or Grey colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1	0 „

Other varieties, from Annas 8 to Rs. 2-8 per box.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE."
Samples of Notepaper and Envelopes free on application.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

"BAHADUR" CHEROOTS.

SPECIAL MERITS of which are—

(1.) That imported Java tobacco is used as covering leaf, thereby allaying the great pungency of the Indian tobacco.
(2.) That only the finest leaf is used in the Manufacture.
(3.) That the very tight rolling—one of the great drawbacks of Indian Cheroots—is avoided.
(4.) That there is complete uniformity in quality.

Price for No. 1 ..... Rs. 45 nett per 1,000.
Do. „ „ 4 „ „ „
Do. „ „ 3 „ 35 „ „ „

These Cheroots can be obtained wholesale from Messrs. McDOWELL & Co., Madras, D. MACROPOLO, Agent in Bombay, or of any Merchants.

THE WATERBURY

JUBILEE WORD COMPETITION.
PRIZES AMOUNTING TO
Rs. 1,000
WILL BE DISTRIBUTED
ON FEBRUARY 1st, 1888,
TO THOSE HOLDERS OF
WATERBURY WATCHES
PURCHASED AFTER 1ST AUGUST AND BEFORE DECEMBER 31st, 1887

Who find the greatest number of words which may be formed out of the letters contained in
"WONDERFUL WATERBURY."

Only words in the English language will be admitted, and must be contained in Webster's Condensed Dictionary, 1886 or 1887 edition. The dictionary may be obtained, post free, from THACKER and Co., Ld. BOMBAY, price Rs. 2-12-0.

Conditions of competition may be had at the office of the Company. Coupon entitling holder to compete will be sent with each Watch—

1st Prize	...	...	Rs. 500
2nd „	...	...	„ 200
3rd „	...	...	„ 100
20 Prizes	...	...	„ 10 each

THE WATERBURY

Rs. 8-8. Rs. 8-8.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

Do not be deceived by glowing advertisements into purchasing worthless handmade Swiss Watches under fancy names, when you can buy a 'WATERBURY'

Made by Machinery,
Uniform in Quality.
Simple in Construction,
Repaired for a Rupee or less.

AMERICA *VERSUS* SWITZERLAND
Machinery beats cheap labour.

THE WATERBURY still increases in popularity, notwithstanding the puffing advertisements and impudent assertions of disappointed watch jobbers who make a living out of exorbitant charges for repairs.

If you must have a cheap Swiss Watch, the Agent of the Company will procure any make of Watches sold in the Indian market or 25 per cent. less than the advertised price, and deliver in good going order; he will give no guarantee nor undertake repairs at any price.

THE WATERBURY

Rs. 8-8. Rs. 8-8.

The testimony as to the value of the Waterbury is overwhelming, and admits of no dispute.

TESTIMONIALS BY TENS OF THOUSANDS.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating.

The proof of the watch is in the going.

THE "WATERBURY"
JUBILEE PUZZLE
Price one Anna.

May be had of all our Agents for the Watch. Wholesale at Rs. 5-4 per Gross.

140,000 sold in London in three days, for one penny each.

The Waterbury may be obtained of dealers throughout the country from

SOUNDY & CO., Limited, Bombay.
PRICE RS. 8-8.

Office of the Company for India :
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Chains in all patterns or the Waterbury, from One Rupee Four Annas to Four Rupees.

Warranted equal in appearance to Gold and Silver, and will stand acids.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE FINEST CONTINENTAL VINEYARDS AND SCOTCH AND IRISH DISTILLERIES have for a period of nearly *THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY* been represented by us. We can quote MESSES AND CLUBS rates *FIVE PER CENT.* LOWER than those of other Shippers, thereby doing away with the necessity of their DIRECT IMPORTATIONS, as our lengthy experience and the ENORMOUS PURCHASES made by us yearly for our numerous Branches and Agencies throughout the East enable us to buy CHEAPER AND BETTER. For Price List apply to
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—

	Per case of 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	Per case of 2 doz. Pts. Rs.
SPARKLING HOCK	33	35
STILL HOCKS.—		
1 Laubenheimer	14	17
2 Deidesheimer	16	19
3 Geisenheimer	17	20
4 Rudesheimer	25	28
Moselblumchen	16	..
Grasacher (Mosel)	18	..
CLARETS.—		
1 St. Julien	10	...
2 Pauillac Medoc	10	...
3 St. Julien Medoc	12	...
4 St. Chrestoly	...	13
5 St. Estephe	14	...
6 St. Emilion	15	...
7 St. Estephe (Old)	18	...
BEER.—		
Pilsener, per case of 4 doz. Quarts, Rs.	22	
„ „ „ 8 doz. Pints „	31	

TERMS—NETT CASH.
Apply to
BREUL & Co.,
Bombay, 28, Meadow street.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 56 0	...
Ernest Irroy a Carte d'Or	„ 55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsieck's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	„ 52 0	„ 54 0
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	„ 58 0	„ 60 0

From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYENS-CHAMPAGNE.

Goldlack, Extra ..... Rs. .. „ 47 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.
SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Geisleimer	„ 17 0	„ ...
Niersteiner	„ 19 0	„ ...
Leibfrauenmilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ ...	„ ...
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Johannisberger	„ 35	„ ...

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. CUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Suterne	Rs. 20 0	...

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine „	„ 22 0	...
Very fine „	„ 27 0	...
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port	„ 38 0	...

CLARETS.
From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	„ 14 0	...
Los Canons	„ 16 0	18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	...
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	...
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	„ 21 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	„ 23 0	...
Chateau Mauvesin	„ 27 0	...

From MUNZER & FILS.

Haut Canon	Rs. 15 0	...
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0	...
Chateau Larose	„ 28 0	...

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 0
Cru de Barreyre	„ 16 0	...

From J. ROSNER & SOHN, WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	...
Chateau Roemer	„ 16 0	...

From FRANZ SCHARVASY.

Carlowitz	Rs. 12 0	...

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
„ Red Bar	„ 12 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Larose	„ 20 0	„ 22 0

BRANDY.

H. Montroe's Three Stars	Rs. 17 0	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s " Brandy	„ 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Champagne. Red Bars, from Munzer and Fils	„ 25 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	„ 27 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	„ 30 0	
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	„ 35 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy	„ 37 0	

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	„ 28 0	

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky	Rs. 25 0	
"	„ 23 0	
Ben Cruachan's Blend	„ 21 0	

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per doz. pts
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	„ 5	„ 4
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	„ 6 0	„ 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	„ 5 4	„ 3 4
Grimm's	„ 5 0	„ ...

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Barola	Rs. 16 0	...
Vino Barbera	„ 15 0	...
Vino Grignolino	„ 15 0	...
Etna Rossa	„ 14	...

SUNDRIES.

Italian Vermouth (Torino)	Rs. 15 0	...
Do. Finest	„ 18 0	...
Finest Kummel	„ 30 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow	„ 63 0	...
Swiss Cheese in tins from 1bs. 19 to 25 Rs.	0 11	per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
		Re.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality	½ lb. tin at	0 9
	1 do.	1 0
	2 do.	1 12
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Re. 1 8
Do. middle size	„ 2 0	„ ...
Celery	„ ...	„ 0 10
French Beans	„ ...	„ 0 10
Young Peas	„ ...	„ 0 12
Pear for Soup	„ ...	„ 0 12
Young Carrots	„ ...	„ 0 10
Spinage in Water	„ ...	„ 0 10
Small Sausages	„ ...	„ 1 6
Smoked Sausages	„ ...	„ 1 8

From BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

TERMS—
Not cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row
Bombay, June 28, 1887.

THE Undersigned in thanking their numerous Customers for their Liberal Patronage during the late Mr. ABDOOL RAHMAN MINEE'S connection with them, beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their Business will be carried on as hitherto before under the immediate care of our Mr. SULLIMAN ABDOOL WHED.

All orders will receive prompt attention.
ABDOOL RAHMAN MINEE & Co.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

NO. 18—VETERINERY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moores' Veterinary Homœopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttaperchs, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

BERIGNY & Co,

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co. London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per anuum.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries.
3, ChurchGate Street, Fort.

BANKS,

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL 62,500,000
RESERVE FUND 4800 000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLA

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket, Cathedral High School *vs.* Bishop's High School, Parade Ground, 10-30 a.m.
Taboot Day.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Ancona (s), from London and Pachumba (s), from Karrachee and Coast.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—I M S Canning, for Aden; Miranda (s), for Bushire; and Barque Keerata Roodrin, for Calicut.

STREET ACCIDENT.—Dewanukur Bhowanukur aged about 40 years a mendicant, while passing along Falkland road at 9 p.m. on Monday was accidentally knocked down by a Hack Victoria, whereby he sustained injuries to his person. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital for treatment.

A CASE OF KIDNAPPING.—A Hindoo girl named Chinchbay, aged about eleven years belonging to the Bunhia caste, was on Monday made over to the Police by a woman named Moona with whom the girl had gone to live. The girl states that she was brought from Ahmedabad by one Jiwa about six months ago. She is at present under the care of the Police authorities.

THEFTS.—Mrs. McIntyre residing at Mint road, Fort, reported to the Police on Monday the theft of an open faced silver watch, with a silver chain and locket attached, valued at Rs. 40. Mr. Cumroodeen Tyebjee, Solicitor, High Court, residing in Khetwady Main road reported to the Police on Monday that his gold open faced, keyless watch and gold chain with a Chubb's key, and a gold pencil case attached, valued at Rs. 300, as also his turban valued at Rs. 30, which he had left on a table in the hall of his premises, were stolen on the afternoon of the 25th instant.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the Gocouldass Tejpal Hospital touching the death of Mooljee Cooverjee aged 20 years. Deceased was the son of a blacksmith and lived with his father in Bhuleshwar Street. He was an ill-behaved lad and kept late hours. His father frequently admonished him about his bad habits. At 4-30 p.m. on Monday deceased was found lying unconscious apparently suffering from the effects of opium. Dr. Cotinho who was sent for, ordered his removed at once to hospital. He was taken to hospital, where he died at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. A verdict of suicidal death by opium was recorded.

THE VOLUNTEER CLUB SOCIAL DANCES.—The monthly social dance of the Volunteer Club was held on Monday night at the Club rooms, and as usual was as successful as could be desired by the large numbers who attended it. Everything that could be done to insure the happiness and the pleasure of the members and their friends was done, and if only the weather had been cooler, nothing would have been wanting, as the music was good, the floors superb and the dancers always ready and willing. All of the success which has been attained is due to Mr. J. C. Murray, the honorary secretary for dances, and it is to be hoped that on another occasion the same arrangements will obtain, for then the members and their friends can be sure of enjoying a pleasant evening.

WESLEYAN METHODISM IN BOMBAY.

THE first circuit tea and public meeting in connexion with the Wesleyan Methodist Church in Bombay was held on Monday evening in the Colaba Chapel. The room which at present serves as the Chapel at Colaba has lately been enlarged, and gas has been laid on, so that it is now a fine spacious hall quite suitable for holding the services in. The chapel was tastefully decorated with palms and leaves and presented quite a cheerful appearance. At 6-30 about 150 persons, including the children attending the day school, sat down to a substantial tea. The tables were well loaded with good things which were speedily done justice to, and after a short while spent in conversation and social intercourse this part of the evening's programme was brought to a close. The room was then cleared and at 8 o'clock the public meeting commenced, the chair being taken by the Rev. G. W. Clutterbuck, the energetic pioneer of Westleyan Methodism in Bombay. Several short addresses were delivered and a couple of sacred songs were sung. "Tired" was very well rendered by Miss Lillie Yardley and the Hymn "Thy way O Lord not mine" was sweetly sung as a solo by Mrs. Goodall the school mistress.

The Rev. Mr. Clutterbuck, before closing, made some very encouraging statements as to the progress of the work here. Notably the erection of a new Chapel at Byculla which it is proposed to open next Sunday. He also mentioned that it was intended to hold a concert in the Town Hall in aid of the funds of the Society to which several leading singers of Bombay had kindly promised their support.

LUKMIDAS KHIMJEE S. AND W. COMPANY.

THE fourth ordinary general meeting of this company was held yesterday afternoon under the presidency of Mr. Ragoonath N. Khote. The following was the directors' report:—

"Your directors have the pleasure to submit for your approval and adoption their report and the audited balance sheet and profit and loss account of the company made up for the past year ended the 30th June 1887. The statement of profit and loss shows that the company's earnings during the year amount to Rs. 1,71,748-0-8; which including the sum of Rs. 1,000-13-5 brought forward from the account of the previous year, makes a total of Rs. 1,72,538-13-1. Your directors have to congratulate you upon this satisfactory result. After deducting the sum of Rs. 30,560 which was paid as interim dividend to 31st December last on 764 shares at the rate of Rs. 40 per share, there remains a balance of Rs. 1,41,978-13-1 for disposal. From this sum your directors have carried Rs. 61,000 to depreciation account, Rs. 15,000 to reserve account, and Rs. 31,151-8-6 towards the wiping off of the preliminary expenses account. Your directors also recommend that Rs. 3,000 be granted as bonus to the Mill and office employes to be distributed at the discretion of the Agents. After these deductions there remains a nett balance of Rs. 40,827-4-7, from which your directors propose to pay (to make up 9 cent. per annum on the paid-up capital) a dividend for the latter half year of Rs. 50 per share, absorbing Rs. 39,100 on 782 shares; and to carry forward the balance of Rs. 1,727-4-7 to next year's account. In order to utilize the excess of motive power, as also to reduce working expenses, your directors have deemed it advisable to add 1,828 spindles to the company's plant during the year under report. The strength of your Mill now stands at 27,508 spindles. To provide for more space a piece of land on the west side of the Company's property, which was for sale, admeasuring a little over 3,339 square yards, has been purchased for Rs.5,009-8-0, or at Rs. 1-8-0 per square yard. Your mill buildings, machinery, cotton, yarn and stores are fully insured against fire for the aggregate sum of Rs. 10,07,000. Of the two auditors appointed to audit the past year's accounts, Mr. Ardesir Kharsetji Farduji Parekh unfortunately having been ill and unable to audit the accounts for the latter half of the year. Mr. Atmaram Balkrishna was appointed to take his place. Your directors regret to state that Mr. Shantaram Narayen, who had been on the direction from the commencement of the company, had materially assisted the Board with his sound and judicious advice, resigned his seat in July last. The vacancy thus caused has been filled up by the Board by appointing Mr. Gordhandas Khatau. This appointment now awaits your confirmation. Two of your directors, Messrs. Morarji Tulsidas and Parmanandas Jivandas, retire by rotation this time; but they are eligible for re-election. You have also to appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

Resolutions were passed declaring a dividend; re-electing the retiring directors and confirming the appointment of Mr. Ghordhandas Khatau, granting a bonus of Rs. 3,000 to the employes of the company, and tendering the thanks of the shareholders to the secretaries, agents and directors for the able, economical and satisfactory management of the Company's affairs. The meeting concluded with the usual thanks to the chairman.

DIVINE SERVICE.

St. Thomas' Cathedral, Wednesday 28th Sept. Eve of Saint Michael and all Angels, 6 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

Thursday 29th Saint Michael and all Angels, 7-15 a.m., Holy Communion.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s. s. Hampstead in the Prince's Dock this evening, at half-past seven o'clock. Captain, Officers, Engineers, Seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

FLORILINE :—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH :—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from tiparasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale Parsby Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of 33, Tuicgudon-road, London.

GUARANTEE OF A DIVIDEND.

AT the High Court yesterday, the case of Bapty Brothers, Limited *vs.* Annie Bapty, involving a question with regard to a dividend of 8 per cent. per annum guaranteed by the defendant to the plaintiffs for a period of three years, was heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran. Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Crudgie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiffs in this suit claimed Rs. 45,500 from the defendant, together with interest from 1st December 1886, and prayed for a declaration that they had a lien or charge upon Government promissory notes for Rs. 42,000 deposited by defendant with the National Bank, Limited, for payment of the plaintiffs' claim; and that in default of payment, the notes may be sold and the proceeds applied towards satisfaction of the claim, &c. By an agreement, dated 3rd December 1883, the defendant, as executrix and trustee of the will of her husband, James Bapty, sold to the plaintiffs a flour mill and other properties at Falkland Road, guaranteeing by the forth clause of the aggreement that, for three years from the date of the commencement of the company's business, the net profit should be sufficient to pay a dividend of 8 per cent. on the nominal capital of the company after 6 per cent. of the value of the machinery and 3 per cent. on the value of the buildings had been set aside for depreciation. In case the nett profits were insufficient to pay the dividend of 8 per cent. per annum, after the deductions for depreciation, the defendant agreed to pay the deficiency. She deposited in the National Bank, as security, for the due performance of the guarantee, a sum of Rs. 1,26,000 in Government promissory notes, of which Rs. 42,000 were to be returned to her year by year after the payment of the yearly dividends of 8 per cent., or more, to the shareholders. For the first year, the profits made by the company were more than sufficient to pay the 8 per cent. dividend on the nominal value of the shares; and the defendant, with the consent of the plaintiffs, withdrew notes for Rs. 84,000 out of the Government promissory notes of Rs. 1,26,000; and there were now notes for Rs. 42,000 with the National Bank. During the year commencing from 1st November 1885, the plaintiffs made no profits at all; no dividend was paid to the shareholders; and the defendant became liable to pay a dividend of 8 per cent. for that year as well as for the month of November 1886, during which no profit was earned. The capital of the company was Rs. 5,25,000 divided into 2,625 shares of Rs. 200 each; and the amount required to pay the dividend of 8 per cent. was Rs. 45,500. On the 13th November 1883, prior to the formation of the company, a prospectus was issued, which, Mr. Russell said, would assist the Court in coming to a true construction of the clause of the agreement in dispute. It said that, during the first three years after the formation of the company, the vendor guaranteed a dividend of not less than 8 per cent. per annum; and that during the same period, the vendor was entitled to a commission of 5 per cent. on the amount of the dividend declared after providing for the dividend of 8 per cent. to the shareholders. Mr. Russell contended that the words "per annum" showed that it was agreed that the 8 per cent. should be paid for each year. The subsequent clause, however, which mentioned a dividend of 8 per cent. "or more," placed the intention of the parties beyond a doubt.

Mr. Macpherson said, that in the reference to be made to the Commissioner, it would be necessary to look into the whole of the accounts from 1883.

Mr. Russell urged that his learned friend could not ask to rip up the whole of the accounts. The defendant always acquiesced in the correctness of the accounts that were submitted to the shareholders, and she never objected to the accuracy of the balance sheets. If it were intended to go through the whole of the accounts, Mr. Russell said he would put in the whole of the correspondence.

His Lordship said a direction to the Commissioner could be given in the decree to be drawn up.

Mr. Macpherson said he did not intend that the Master should inquire whether a particular sum was disbursed or not; but that he should see whether it should have been charged to the capital or to the revenue.

No evidence was called for the plaintiffs or defendant.

Mr. Macpherson said the matters in dispute had been narrowed to the question of the amount of deficiency which the defendant had to make good. She had entered into the agreement as executrix and trustee of her deceased husband's will; and in her fiduciary capacity, she had no alternative but to submit the question of her liability to the Court. She now submitted whether, having regard to the fact that the nett profits realised by the company during the first two years of the guarantee were more than sufficient to pay a dividend of 8 per cent. on the nominal capital for all the three years of the guarantee, she was liable to make good any deficiency in the last year of the guarantee. If the Court thought that she was so liable, she said she was liable only to the extent of Rs. 35,563, which sum she was ready to bring into Court. The plaintiffs were not entitled to make up and adjust their accounts for broken periods of the three years. Mr. Macpherson said that the words in the agreement, which were relied upon by his learned friend, must be construed strictly in favour of the guarantor. None of those words were inconsistent with the construction which the learned counsel submitted on behalf of the defendant, namely that the excess of one year should be allowed to supplement the deficiency of another year; and nothing more should be due from her than the 24 per cent. for the three years. The absence of such a stipulation favoured the learned counsel's contention; for if the case were otherwise it would have been very easy to insert such a provision. The absence of a distinct stipulation to that effect in the agreement was in the defendant's favour. If at the end of the third year, there was a deficiency of two per cent., and there had been an excess of 2 per cent. at the close of the second year, she would be entitled to set off the latter against the former. The shareholders if they got their 18 per cent. for the three years would have no right to claim more. So long as there was nothing in the agreement to prevent Mrs. Bapty claiming to set off the excess she would be entitled to take credit for it in the account with the company. It was a very hard stipulation upon her that the guarantee should go to the nominal, instead of the paid-up capital of the company—a thing which was unheard of. She was discharged from her liability by reason of the profits for the three years having already reached the prescribed limit of 24 per cent. In her fiduciary capacity she was influenced by this view of the construction of the agreement; and she was bound to come to the Court. She had resolved to bring the money into Court as soon as the amount of her liability could be ascertained, and if any further costs were incurred, they should fall upon the plaintiffs. Mr. Macpherson asked if his learned friend admitted that the agreement was drawn up by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani (the former solicitors) on behalf of the vendors as well as the purchasers, which, in his opinion, accounted for the insertion of the hard stipulation in question.

Mr. Russell: I am instructed to say that Mr. Payne acted for Mrs. Bapty, and Mr. Gilbert for the company.

Mr. Russell then replied on behalf of the plaintiffs, contending that the argument of his learned friend was quite wrong. It was no hardship that the agreement required the defendant to guarantee a dividend on the whole of the nominal capital, because the shareholders would have been called upon at any moment to pay it up.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, said the question was whether the guarantee was for an aggregate dividend of 24 per cent. for the three years; or for a dividend of not less than 8 per cent. in each year. The fair reading of the clause of the agreement was that, in each year, the profits should be sufficient to pay a dividend of 8 per cent. That clause was somewhat ambiguous; but when they proceeded further, and found that she was bound to provide for a dividend of 8 per cent. "or more," the ambiguity was removed. It seemed to his Lordship that on the true construction of the agreement, the defendant guaranteed 8 per cent. "or more" in each year, irrespective of the excess in the preceding year or years. This view of the clause was strengthened by the clause which provided that she was to get as a commission of 5 per cent. after the payment of the 8 per cent. to the shareholders. Reading the two clauses together, his Lordship held that the company were not bound to keep back any part of the earnings. The guarantee was for three years, and in each year it was to be not less than 8 per cent. The payment of a dividend on the nominal capital was, his Lordship remarked, a most unusual stipulation to insert in the agreement. His Lordship found the material issues in favour of the plaintiffs. The following decree was passed:—Decree for the plaintiffs. Refer to Commissioner to take an account of the sum which the defendant is liable to pay under her guarantee, having regard to the findings, and to all accounts stated between the parties as acquiesced in by the defendant, with liberty to the Commissioner to report specially. Defendant to pay plaintiffs' costs up to to-day. Further directions and costs reserved.

M. CHEVREUL beats the record of our famous centenarian, Sir Moses Montefiore. The renowned *savant* attained his 101st year on Wednesday, Sept. 7. He still attends the Academy of Sciences every Monday, and during the past year he has had but very slight indispositions. He takes two meals daily—soup, one course of meat, vegetables, and fruit. He is a total abstainer.

FIRE IN THE NATIVE TOWN.

AT 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out on the fifth story of a house belonging to the family of the late Hurry Bhanjee and occupied by his family in a thickly populated locality, at the junction of Karak and Israel Mohola Streets. On the alarm being raised, the residents of the neighbourhood rendered every possible assistance and in some measure prevented the flames from spreading. In the meantime the steam fire engines from Pydownee, Byculla and the Fort fire brigade stations repaired to the scene, notwithstanding the narrow lanes and passages leading up to the scene of the disaster. The Byculla engine took up its position within twenty yards of the burning building, and with a copious supply of water from the Vehar main, and the aid of a large body of European police officers, under the supervision of Superintendent Brewin, the hose was led up to the uppermost story of the building through a winding staircase and played upon the flames, which however had even then almost gutted the whole of the story. United efforts got the fire under control within half-an-hour, and the flames were completely extinguished by 5 p.m. It was fortunate that the fire occurred during the day; as had it been otherwise, it is probable that much greater disaster would have been the result. As it was, the whole of the fifth storey is a complete wreck. The origin of the fire is attributed to the carelessness of a servant, who, it appears, went up to the loft on the fifth story of the building with a lighted oil wick to fetch some dry leaves stored there. The damage is roughly estimated at Rs. 2,500.

THE S. S. LAMPORT.

THE Marine Court of Inquiry *re* the S. S. Lamport was opened yesterday morning at the Fort Police Court. The following formal evidence was recorded

Captain Clarke, a Lloyds surveyor in Bombay was the first witness called, and produced Lloyd's register, giving all the particulars with reference to the s. s. Lamport. She was 1,572 tons register, 2,418 tons gross, under deck 2247, having two decks the main deck being of iron. She had three tiers of beams, 5 water tight bulkheads and a cellular-built double bottom with water ballast tank capable of containing 381 tons. She had been built in 1882 and in April 1887 she was thoroughly surveyed by Lloyds. She also held a machinery certificate from Lloyds. She was classed 100 A I, the highest class at Lloyds. She was 318 feet in length, beam 37 feet, moulded depth 24 feet, and depth of hold 24 feet. The disc had not been placed on her according to Lloyd's rules.

Examined by the Court he said:—My impression is that the Lamport has a sister ship. I had been on board the Lamport when she was here and I had examined her, to see if she was in an efficient state to take cargo. I found her in very good order, and I made no official report, but if I had I would have given her the first class order. I saw her partly laden. She had been built at Newcastle in 1882 at Swan and Hunter's.

Mr. Chubildas Lallobhoy, a partner in the firm of Mackintosh and Co., stated that all the particulars given by Captain Clarke, was as far as he knew correct. His firm were the brokers. The Lamport arrived in Bombay in the month of May. He could not say if she was insured. She was laden with 3905 bags of wheat. Her freight was worth £ 5313-16-9. She was bound for Palermo and Marseilles, and left on the 4th of June in the afternoon. He thought there was a passenger on board, a military man. They had no guarantee that she was sea-worthy and she had not been surveyed on their behalf.

Mr. James Hill, of the firm of Hill and Grennan, Stevedores, stated that he had attended to the lading of the s. s. Lamport, there were, as far as he was aware no written rules for loading vessels, the usual way was to stow the heavy cargo below and the light cargo on top. The total weight of the cargo was 3,369 tons, and she was loaded to the bar of the Plimsoll mark. He had never heard of vessels laden like the Lamport listing during the voyage. After the Lamport was loaded she had no list whatever.

Captain S. Beer of the s. s. Clan Graham was called, and gave testimony with regard to the weather, which was wet a hundred miles from Port on the 5th June. He stated he had several casualties on board, 12 men were injured and he had to jettison 80 tons of cargo to save the ship.

The inquiry was then adjourned to Thursday.

MEDICAL PROGRESS IN CENTRAL INDIA.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN writes in his annual report :—The Indore Hospital is now one of the largest, most popular and most successful medical institutions in the country, and no experts visit it without being astonished at the large number of operations performed, and the very high percentage of success that attends them. Patients of every class visit the hospital from great distances, and there is no institution in Central India which is of more extended usefulness. The medical school attached to the hospital was in danger of collapse owing to the threatened withdrawal by the late Maharaja of the monthly grant which he had made for its support. The calamity was, however, averted. Maharaja Shivaji Rao liberally consented to continue his father's subscription, and at the same time I procured the co-operation of the Gwalior and Bhopal States, who now contribute equally with Indore to the school, which has been increased and placed on a more efficient and solid basis. The students trained at this institution bear a high reputation and it is capable of fully supplying the medical requirements of Central India. The treatment of eye diseases, and the percentage of success, is worthy of remark, as also are the results of the operations of lithotrity in the case of children, the advantages of which have been much questioned by English Surgeons of great repute, but which the practice of the Indore hospital clearly shows to be in the highest degree advantageous. During the year several new dispensaries have been opened in Gwalior, Bhopal and the States of the Bhopawar Agency.

THE PUNJAB RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

THE Lahore paper has received a batch of narratives by eye witnesses of the serious railway accident near Rajpura. It appears that to Mr. R. Keene, Assistant Engineer, who was fortunately travelling in the train, the greatest praise is due for the energy, skill and pluck which he showed in saving life and remedying as far as might be the result of the accident. Both the firemen and the guard were injured, but Mr. Paterson of the Accounts Department, who was on his way to Simla to sing in St. Paul, great credit belongs for the assistance, which at a critical moment he rendered to Mr. Keene at some risk to himself; thus perhaps saving the lives both Mr. Keene and Mr. Macdonald, the only lady passenger whom he was endeavouring to escape across the line. Mrs. Macdonald, a passenger, also worked admirably, and from the account before us it is evident that all the European passengers—with hardly an exception—put their shoulders to the wheel (literally, when the trucks were being handshunted) and were a great assistance instead of a hinderance to the railway people. Of the native passengers, with one exception, it is stated that all behaved admirably; and the spontaneous rescue which the men in one third class carriage rendered to Mrs. Macdonald, when she was thrown with the broken roof of her compartment into the water showed that their hearts were in the right place. Accidents like these level all of us to the broad footing of humanity; and none of those who were cast among the wreckage of their train into that torrent, will probably ever forget the mutual human helpfulness of all present.

That several deaths occurred, is beyond doubt. The bodies of a man, a woman and a child were found on the spot, and others have probably been washed away; while a fatal accident happened, also, to an officer's servant immediately afterwards at Umballa.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 24th Sept. as compared with the statement of the 17th Sept.:—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 17. Rs.	Sept. 24. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorised Securities..	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office.....	52,02,180	53,53,796
do. do. at Branches.....	16,20,057	15,55,201
Other Deposits	2,37,15,927	2,54,14,440
Post Bills	16,161	17,437
Cash Credits undrawn.....	13,68,272	12,25,364
	4,44,72,598	4,60,65,938
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorised Securities	71,83,581	71,60,320
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	36,32,576	36,20,014
Loans, on Security of do.....	21,49,912	22,98,089
Current Accounts, overdrawn	3,003	2,634
Bills Discounted and purchased ...	1,58,07,261	1,49,79,188
Stamps.....	23,532	23,529
Dead Stock..... Rs. 5,84,408		
Amt. applied in reduction..2,85,000	2,99,408	2,99,408
Bullion	....	....
Cash, Balances with Correspondents.....	13,14,321	12,58,823
	1,38,09,529	1,54,14,888
Cash and Currency Notes.....	4,41,22,598	4,60,65,938

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

THE ATTITUDE OF GERMANY.

PROMINENCE was given in the *North German Gazette*, on Monday, Sept. 5, to an inspired article on Germany's attitude to Russia and the Bulgarian question. It professes to be a reply to the *Cologne Gazette*, which the other day besought Prince Bismarck not to go to an all too humiliating length in his endeavour to outbid France for the favour of Russia; but in reality the article is an expose of Germany's present attitude on the Bulgarian question. Here are the more important passages, as telegraphed to the *Times* :—

The task undertaken by German policy, as well as the means by which it endeavours to perform it, are obvious enough. Hitherto the merit of openness has not been denied to this policy, and its actions have always been covered by its words. The present world situation, *(Weltlage)* imposes upon it, in the interest of the empire and of its own dignity, on other task than that of maintaining peace, so long as this can be done with honour. Now, if this activity is to be justified by success, its point of departure can only be sought for on the ground of *treaties* (this word is italicized as if to suggest the Austro-German agreement as well as the Treaty of Berlin) which Germany has concluded.

But if the otherwise successful labours of German policy in the interest of peace have been every summer for the last three years disturbed by Bulgaria and her princes, it is impossible that this can incline the good-will of German politicians to that Balkan State. We will not adopt as our guiding principle the maxim (in English) "Knock down the first who breaks the peace;" but we find it consonant with the interests of our nation which is as pacific as ready to defend itself, that Germany should exert her full weight in the council of Europe, to the end that Europe may call to order the ambitious Bulgarian Princes and Ministers who would fain kindle a fire in Europe.

The Prince of Coburg, as well as he of Battenburg before him, have broken the treatise in virtue of which Bulgaria came into existence by all. Germany holds firm by these treatise, not from complacency to other Powers, but out of respect for her own signature, and because she would be deprived of all basis for her efforts on behalf of peace if the treaties which were created under Germany's presidency were made the political convenience of this or that one, in favour of ambitious young princes. It was for this reason that the Government a year ago withstood the press storm on behalf of Battenburg (*sic*), as it is also for this reason that now it resists the request to sacrifice the treatise it signed, and therewith the basis of its peace policy, to the Orleans-Coburg enterprise, which it disapproved from the very first. We are of opinion that the adventure of Prince Ferdinand deserves to be much more severely condemned than the conduct of the Battenberg Prince, for not even the semblance of an excuse can now be alleged for the wicked frivolity with which the peace of Europe is thus placed at stake. The only logical point of view from which one can come to consider his enterprise is to suppose that Prince Ferdinand is the exponent of an exclusively Orleanist policy; and the interests of the House of Orleans are not of a kind that can be promoted by lasting peace in Europe. A European war, no matter how or where it broke out, would call in question the existing order in France, and on the overthrow of this some might manage to find means for a change of things in the country. We, therefore, hope the *Cologne Gazette* will see that German policy is not engaged in vying with France for the favour of Russia, but that in complete independence it is following the paths prescribed by existing treaties and the interests of the German Empire.

THE BULGARIAN MINISTRY.

A New Bulgarian Ministry was constituted as follows :—Premier and Minister of the Interior, M. Stambouloff; Minister of War, Colonel Mutkuroff; Minister of Public Instruction, M. Zivkoff, Minister of Finance, M. Macevics; Minister of Justice, M. Stoiloff; Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Stansky. A ukase has been issued ordering that the general election for the new Sobranje shall take place on the 9th of October. At the same time the decree raises the state of seige from the 9th of September onward during the whole period of the elections until they are completed.

DEFIANT STATEMENT BY THE BULGARIAN PREMIER.

The Sophia correspondent of the *Times* has had an interview with M. Stambouloff, the Bulgarian Prime Minister, who spoke frankly on the subject of General Ernroth's mission :—

He said that the fact of the Porte having accepted the principle of the Ernroth Commission would not in the least affect the Bulgarian view as to Russia's proposals. If General Ernroth and Artin Effendi came into the country as private persons they would be allowed to pass like other tourists; but they would not be allowed to enter in uniform, nor would any official character which they might assume be recognized. On my asking what would happen if the Great Powers assented to General Ernroth's coming, and if Turkey or Russia undertook to support him by force, M. Stambouloff answered that the Bulgarian Government would be prepared for this emergency, but that he for his part did not believe Russia would attempt violence. He then remarked that General Ernroth was a revolutionist who had left deplorable memories in the country through his conduct in carrying out the *coup d'etat* of 1881, which had subverted the Constitution. In general, all the Commissioners and agents whom Russia had sent into Bulgaria were revolutionists, who had made it their business to stir up the revolutionary elements in the country. The Bulgarians, he said, were already quite alive to the objects of Russia, and would defend themselves. They intended to repel any interference with their internal affairs by any foreign Power whatsoever. As for Russia, the total failure of the Kaulbars mission ought to have taught her a lesson. Ernroth would not succeed better than Kaulbars, but would not be permitted to go so far.

M. Stambouloff next said that if Russia liked to renew diplomatic relations with Bulgaria, and to send General Ernroth as diplomatic agent, that would be another affair. General Ernroth and Artin Effendi would both be courteously received as duly accredited diplomatists, in that case, however, they must not arrogate to themselves any titles or functions other than those usual with negotiators. M. Stambouloff added that the intentions and desires of the new Bulgarian Government must have been fully communicated by this time to the Porte by Dr. Valkovitch. Speaking about international engagements, M. Stambouloff declared that Bulgaria would fulfil all her obligations. Relative to the Bulgarian refugee in foreign countries, M. Stambouloff remarked that the raising of the state of seige would enable all those who were not too deeply compromised to return, but it was doubtful whether those who had accounts to settle with justice for participating in the insurrections of Bourgas, Rustchuk, and Silistria would return. In any case, Bulgaria had nothing serious to fear from any of the refugees. The union of all true Bulgarians was a very close one; the traitors only formed a small minority, and would be firmly put down whenever and wherever they might try to create disorder.

THE PROGRESS IN STEAMERS.

THE steamer which is meant to be the fastest in the Atlantic service had again been launched. Nineteen knots had hitherto been the highest average on a passage to New York, but the new North German steamer Lahn is to have a speed of twenty knots, so that she will be easily able to cover the distance between Southampton and New York in less than seven days. Like all the larger steamers that have been recently launched, she will have triple expansion engines; and she will in this, as well as in speed, take the lead of all vessels afloat, for her engines are the most powerful of the triple expansion type in the world. The difference between her and even, such very recent steamers as the Umbria and the Etruria in the matter of coal consumption is very great. The Lahn is 5,500 tons; the great Cunarders are 7700. The Lahn is intended to outrun them in speed yet her boilers are heated by 30 furnaces, while theirs require 72 furnaces. The difference in space required for coal bunkers in the number of firemen required, and, therefore, in the cost of running the vessel to New York, is quite enough to make the voyage of the one fairly profitable where the other would have a serious deficit at the end of the voyage. The rapidity with which the engineers are uniting economy with high speed will make all but the newest ocean steamers obsolete in a remarkably short space of time.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 26th September, 1887.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·865
Temperature of the Air	79·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	73·8
Dew Point	71·7
Relative humidity of Air	787
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ..	7·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ..	81·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	74·0
General Directions of Wind* ..	NNE, ENE, NW, NNW, N
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	189
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	18·98
Year	90·33
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 27th Sept..	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

The ship Okenburg commenced loading yesterday for Chittagong and Mauritius.

THE EXPERIMENTAL MOBILIZATION IN FRANCE.

THE mobilization of the Seventeenth French Army Corps seems to have been carried out most successfully, and the military operations are following their prescribed course. In three days all the reserves were embodied, the horses and carts provided by requisition, and the various regiments ready to march. But it is said that the Seventeenth Corps had not to rely exclusively on its own resources, as would be the case in the event of a general mobilization. Thus the staff of railway corps belonging to other army corps were moved to Toulouse to assist in entraining the men and horses. This is a serious mistake; but the bare fact remains that in three days a force of twenty-six battalions of infantry, with its cavalry, artillery, and commissariat, has been been placed in readiness to take the field. A fact which detracts still more seriously from the value of the experiment has just been revealed in a way which is essentially French. The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* says :—

M. Laguerre, who is a Radical member of the Chamber of Deputies, was invited by a friend at Toulouse to come down and see the mobilization. He telegraph back that he regarded the mobilization as a grotesque comedy, and, his telegram having been read aloud at a breakfast-table where French reporters were present; there arose a great clamour, and he now writes to vindicate himself against the charge of sneering at the mobilization. M. Laguerre explains that he knows that when General Ferron was made Minister of War he asks General Brearte, who was then in command of the 13th Army Corps, to take up that of the 17th. General Breart demurred. He had been several years in command of his corps, knew all the officers and men, and saw no advantage in the change. General Ferton, however, insisted, and told him that he would have the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, and that if he took the command of the 17th Corps that corps would be mobilized. This took place in May last, and M. Laguerre vouches for the truth of the story. It is impossible to believe that M. Laguerre has concocted all the story; but if we assume it to be true, then it follows that the improvised mobilization of a specified army corps officially proclaimed on the 31st of August was made known to the Commander-in-Chief of that army corps about the end of May. It is obvious that if M. Laguerre speaks the truth the great success of the mobilization experiment is calculated to deceive the country as to its readiness to cope with the grim reality of war.

The weather is bad in the South of France, and the troops have been very much exposed to the rain owing to the incapacity of the municipal authorities. One correspondent telegraphs :—

When the 7th Infantry Regiment reached La Bastide d'Anjou, after a night spent on the railway and a three hours' march in the pelting rain, it was ascertained that no arrangements had been made for the quartering of the men. The mayor, tardily awaking to a consciousness of the situation, ran from house to house to find where the troops could be put up, and but for the active and energetic intervention of General Verrier, the commander of the brigade to which the 7th Regiment is attached, there is no knowing how long the unlucky soldiers would have been kept without food and shelter. General Vincendon and his staff met with a similar experience at Castelnaudary, the municipality having neglected to prepare their quarters. Oddly enough a large store of oats is being retained at the railway station at Castelnaudary because the local authorities cannot decide whether duty is to be paid on it or not on its entering the town. It will be interesting to learn whether similar objections have been raised in other places. At Villefranche de Lauragnais the troops on their arrival fared even worse than their comrades of the 7th. Nothing whatever had been done towards their reception. From three to four thousand men had to pass the nigh in the open air under a heavy downpour; and but for the attentions of some of the inhabitants, the horses, which had been twelve hours on the road, would have been kept fasting.

ENGLISH PENSION SCANDALS.

THE report of the Select Committee on Perpetual Pensions has now been issued as a Blue Book, along with minutes of the evidence submitted to it, and full details of all the pensions coming under examination. The result is a mass of very interesting reading. The following exposes the scandals connected with perpetual pensions :—

It appears that while the pensions of £4000 per annum to the Duke of Marlborough, and £5000 per annum to Lord Nelson, and to their heirs in perpetuity were granted for special services to the State, there were various pensions granted to the Duke of Grafton and others for no services whatever, but merely as *solatium* for the loss of certain fees and offices which were abolished. Sir E. Mostyn and Sir W. Eden were each granted pensions of £786 for the loss of the offices, jointly held by them, of Custos Brevium, Clerk of the Juries, Second Prothonotary and Second Secondary, which were abolished in the first year of the present reign. To get rid of these pensions a sum of £21,203 was paid in 1884, being equivalent to about twenty-seven years' purchase. Then the descendants of the Officer of the Pipe, or Remembrancer of First Fruits and Tenths of the Clergy in the Court of Exchequer—an office which was one of the numerous perquisites of the Duke of Grafton, and which was sold by him in 1765—have been for years entitled in law to a perpetual pension of 62l., 9s. 8d., on a computation of compensation granted in 1835 for the loss of certain fees.

Another remarkable case is that of the hereditary office of Master of the Hawks, held by the Duke of St Albans. This office was granted in 1684 by James II. to the ancestor of the Duke of St Albans, and his heirs for ever. The payments originally stood at £391, 1s. 3d. in name of salary, £200 for four falconers, £600 for provision of hawks, and £182, 10s. for provision of pigeons, hens, and other meats, together £1373, 1s. 3d. This amount was subsequently reduced to £965, at which it still stands, but in return for which the country rece

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

LATEST NOVELTIES in Photo Frames of real English manufacture from As. 12 to Rs. 45 each. The Best and Choicest Collection ever imported. Inspection solicited.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

AUSTRALIAN POTATOES, the best in the market. Rs. 6 per case of 50 lbs. or Rs. 4 per 34 lbs. CO-OPERATIVE STORES, Ld., Fort and Mazagon Market.

CUTTER WANTED.—A Good European Cutter, (Military and Civil) who is steady, energetic, attentive, and who really knows his business. Must be willing to make himself useful. Apply with copies of testimonials to OAKES and Co., Madras.

HAMS, BACON and CHEESE on Cut, at PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, Church-gate-street.

TO CAPITALISTS.—House Property in Poona. Investors should apply "D. G. W.," Post Office, Poona.

LAWN-TENNIS BATS, Rs. 4-8 V. P. P. Equal to Best English. Great demand. DRUMMOND and Co., Bangalore.

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MCCABE WATCHES.—For Cash or on the Easy Purchase System for one or two years—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

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WHITE SUN UMBRELLAS.—A large stock to hand, lined green, strong frames, neat natural handles, Rs. 6. BADHAM, PILE & CO., Ld.

WHEN PURCHASING at the CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church Gate Street, for Cash, you are entitled to 25 per cent. discount off usual prices.

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FLOUR MILLS, Grain Crushers, Coffee Mills, &c., of various sizes and capacity. Send for Catalogues and Price-lists.—GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

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TO LET, an AIRY OFFICE and a RESIDENCE in Apollo Street, opposite the Old Secretariat. FRAMJEE COWASJEE MANKUR, Cumballa Hill.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart Row.

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CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 15, Meadow Street, Fort.

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NOOR MAHOMED SULLEMAN.—Drawing-room and Dining Furniture Sets. Cheap, elegant and durable. An inspection respectfully solicited. Gowalia Tank Road Warehouse.

HALL-MARKED 18 ct. LOCKETS, a large and varied assortment. Studs, Earrings, Brooches, Albert, Silver Lockets, Albert Brooches, Bracelets, Necklets, &c., &c.—MORENAS and Co.

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FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

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LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE, Lucknow; and La Martiniere Girls' School, Khurshaet Munzil, Lucknow: will RE-OPEN on the 6th October. For Prospectus apply to the SECRETARY, Martiniere, Lucknow.

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On SATURDAY, the 1st October next, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods &c., &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 strong Victoria nearly new.
1 second hand strong mail phaeton in very good order.
1 strong bay Arab horse 14-2, 8 years old quiet to ride and drive.

Suit No. 405 of 1885.

Bhanbai .....*Plaintiff.*

vs.

Thucker Damodher. Nersey Syadi and others, *Defendants.*

Under instructions from the Commissioner, High Court, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 1st October next, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the following gold and silver and pearl ornaments, consisting of gold lakin or necklace, sankli, gajras, kadas, bangles, googry, tardharies, pootlies, choodies, vengas, silver, ashastas, kuddas, pearl kanthas, pearl bangles, pearl nose ring, &c., &c., &c.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 1st October, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 114, The Ridge, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, made to order; best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schi-dmayer and Soehne handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments first-rate oleographs and Pictures, rich persian and Brussels carpets, table and hanging kerosine lamps, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of JAMES DONALD, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

On SUNDAY, the 2nd October next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora Hill Road, Bandora, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Hink's patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, a handsome strong built neatly new victoria, with removeable coach box, in very good order, sets of harness, &c., &c., the property of R. WAGNER, Esq. Acting German Consul.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

On MONDAY, the 3rd October next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Wilderness Road, Malabar Hill, the blackwood and teakwood French-polished, plain and carved household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany full size slate billiard table by "John Roberts," with balls, cues, &c., a handsome Walnut wood grand-square pianoforte by "Ronisch, Dresden," a strong English-built brougham, a strong pony cart a strong fast trotting bay Arab horse, English made saddles and harness, &c., &c., the property of N. S. GLAZEBROOK, Esq., and other gentleman.

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On WEDNESDAY, the 5th October next, at 4 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises, on account of the concerned the following very valuable landed property.

All that piece or parcel of free-hold and lease-hold land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, bungalow or dwelling house, known as "Byculla Parsonage," standing thereon, situate at Byculla, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement about (5,188) five thousand one hundred and eighty-eight square yards of which 3,368 square yards is freehold and 1,920 square yards is leasehold land, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—On or towards the north-east by vacant land belonging to the Trustees of the Byculla Church, on or towards the south by vacant land occupied by the temporary carriage sheds opposite to the House of Correction, on the south-west by vacant land, and on the north west by the public Road or Clare Road, and which said premises are now in the occupation of Mr. JASSERJEE HOMJEE WADIA.

Catalogues of the particulars, conditions of sale, and plan of the property can be had from the undersigned

On WEDNESDAY the 12th October next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pareli, near the Tramway terminus, the very valuable and handsome blackwood, teakwood and mahogany house hold furniture (made to order), best electro plated-ware, solid silver ware, very rich crockery and glassware handsome China and Japanese flower vases, real, bronze, table ornaments, rich Persian, velvet and Brussel's carpets, first-rate oleographs and pictures, Hink's patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, a first-rate singer's sewing machine, a large size acquarium with golden fish, an English ice box, a strong built Victoria with a powerful Grey Arab horse &c. &c. the property of Bapoojee Hormusjee Mody, Esqr.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO

Bombay, Sept. 26, 1887.

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MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 27.

THE telegraphic advices which have reached us since Saturday evening, the Dasera holiday having intervened, show but little change in the financial items usually wired from London. Rupee Securities had advanced ½ per cent. for Fours at £70⅞, but in the other denomination they were unaltered, and Silver, according to Reuter, was still worth 44 9-16d. per oz. Consols and Indian Sterling Loan were steady at 101⅛ and 103⅜ respectively. French Rentes were down ¼ per cent. in Paris at 108¾, probably owing to the fresh Franco-German incident on the frontier, so sensitive are the French funds to any possible cause of disension between the two nations.

WHEAT has been firmer at home, but the only change in prices reported is an advance of 3d. per quarter in Club No. 2 to arrive via the Canal. In Mincing Lane Linseed was dull and Rapeseed quiet at previous quotations. Coffee was easy, but unchanged in value.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier again yesterday, the total sales being estimated at 10,000 bales, including 100 Surats. Spot prices were the same all round as they closed at last week, but American Arrivals were 1-64d. lower for all deliveries excepting September-October, for which the decline was 1-32d. per lb.

The continued pressure of the heavy arrivals at the U. S. Ports has caused Spot Mid-Uplands to fall another 1-16 to 9⅜ cents, while January Futures had declined 10 points, say to 9·19 cents. Yesterday's Receipts reached the large figures of 50,000 bales, compared with 30,000 bales received on the corresponding day last year.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Inc.	Rs.	1,51,616
Do. do. Branches	Dec.	„	64,856
Other Deposits	Inc.	„	16,98,513
Post Bills	Inc.	„	976
Cash Credits undrawn	Dec.	„	1,42,909
Govt. and other authorized Sects.	Dec.	„	23,261
Cash Credits on „	Dec.	„	3,522
Loans on „	Dec.	„	1,51,723
Current Accounts overdrawn	Dec.	„	369
Bills discounted and purchased	Dec.	„	8,28,076
Cash balances with other Banks	Inc.	„	44,507
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec	„	26,05,359

It will be seen that the Bank's Cash Balance had increased by some 26 lakhs during the week, Private Deposits having become greater by nearly 17 lakhs, while Loans and Bills Discounted showed a further curtailment in the demand for accommodation. This demand, in the inanimate state of trade with us, cannot reasonably be expected to become greater for some time to come, and as so much easier terms are obtainable in the outside market where we believe 1 per cent. can still be done it is not too much to look for a reduction in the Bank's minimum which at 4 per cent. quite fails in guidance as to the position of money here.

COTTON.—In view of the news from the ruling markets, ours opened with a drooping feeling this morning, and contracts in Bengals of the new crop were offered at a rupee below last week's closing quotations, but without leading to business, the few buyers who appeared wanting a further reduction. In old stock a small business was done, the reported sales aggregating some 450 bales, consisting of 200 bales Bengals at Rs. 150; 100 bales Compta at Rs. 167; and 150 bales Antni at Rs. 156 per candy.

The telegraphic reports regarding the crop received by the Chamber of Commerce are more satisfactory than they have been for some time past. In the Dhollera circle, indeed, the plants require more rain, and the same need is being felt by the later sowings of Broach; but from other quarters the accounts are encouraging, suitable weather prevailed, and the plants were flourishing.

WHEAT has been firm to-day, and, taking advantage of the small arrivals and trifling stocks, dealers have put up their quotations 1 to 2 annas per cwt. but transactions are on a very limited scale. We quote:—

Fine Pessy	Rs. 4-2	per cwt.
No. 1 do.	„ 4-1	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„ 3-4	„
Hard Yellow	„ 4-7	„
Red Ahmedabad	„ 3-12	„
Hard Red	„ 3-12	„

SEEDS are very quiet and steady at previous quotations, with the exception of Poppy, which is very scarce and wanted at 2 annas advance.

The following Produce was received in Bombay on Sunday and yesterday:—

Cotton	1,401	bales.
Wheat	5,926	cwt.
Linseed	8,872	„
Rapeseed	2,640	„
Gingelly Seed	3,738	„
Groundnuts	905	„

FREIGHTS are dull and drooping, and quotations generally may be called a shade lower. It is reported that the Italian steamer has booked Seed at 16s. 3d. per ton payable at a par of Exchange.

EXCHANGE has been steady but very quiet, hardly any business having transpired either in Bank Bills or in Mercantile Paper. Some Telegraphic has been done for next year at 1s. 5 1-16d., and Demand is quoted at 1s. 5 3-32d. for January-March delivery. We quote ready

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 3-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 1-32d. „
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 3-16d. „
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 5 9-32d. „
Francs, 3 months' sight	1·33 „

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm to-day at 98 13-16 for Fours for cash, and a reduction of ¼ per cent. for next month's settlement, 4½ per cent paper may be called 102⅜ nominal.

SHARES opened quiet and little business has been passing to affect quotations. Gordon Mill and Oriental S. and M., however, are called Rs 2½ higher, while Coorla are down to the same extent. Framjee Petit and Queen are Rs. 5, and Luckmidas Khimjee Rs. 15 up, and New Great Eastern Rs. 20 lower. The New Berar Press has advanced Rs. 7½. Bombay Burmah are Rs. 50 higher for the old shares, and Rs. 15 for the 2nd issue. Bank of Bombay shares have moved up to Rs. 770.

BOMBAY BELL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANK.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 pct.	770
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	260
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	365
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	4	4	6 do.	115
Hong. and Shang. H. Corporation	60,000	100	all	17½ do.	249
National Bank of India	37,320	$125		6 pct.	122
		250			

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 54	1,175
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	875
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	235
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	350
Brenl's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	200	200	Rs. 16	117½
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	125	125	Rs. 14	118½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 600	630
Dholiera P. & G. Co.	0	200	200	12	105
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,525
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 60	1,200
French Press Co.	300	600	600	Rs. 80	600
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 95	450
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	365
Mannar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	25o	Rs. 10	232½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	—	95
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 55	460
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 60	573½
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs 10	102½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	330xd
Sahapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	800	80	800	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	510
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,300
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	500
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs	600xd

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R.5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—	£154½
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	—	£100	—	—	£171

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs: 0	930
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,030
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	980	8,000	1,000	Rs. 190	1,875

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BELL—September 20, at Mozufferpore, the wife of Horace Bell, of a daughter.
FAGAN—September 17, at Ghazipur, the wife of Mr St Leger Fagan, of a daughter.
MALLY—September 15, at Ranikhet, Bengal, the wife of Surgeon-Major Mally Medical Staff, of a son.
McWATTERS—September 19, at Victoria Cottage Simla, the wife of Surgeon-Major W McWatters, Medical Staff, of a daughter.
OGILVIE—September 15, at Sheikh Budin, North-West Frontier, the wife of G M Ogilvie, B C S, Deputy Commissioner, Dera Ismail Khan, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HOLLINGBERY—McGRATH—September 21, at Agra, Alexander Hollingbery, Superintendent, N I Salt Revenue, to Jane Annie, younger daughter of the late James McGrath, and grand-daughter (daughters-daughter) of the late Lieutenant Prendergast.

DEATHS.

BELL—September 22, at Naini Tal, Gladys Mary, infant daughter of Captain and Mrs Bell, of Deoli, Rajputana.
CROOKE—September 22, at Clairville West, Mussoorie, of dysentery, George Warren, the dearly beloved son of W Crooke, Bengal Civil Service, aged 1 year and 3 months.
EVATT—September 16, at Dera Ismail Khan, Dudley Francis, youngest and beloved son of Charles and Harriet Evatt, Government Steamer, "Chenab," aged 4 years, 7 months.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1887.

THE Nizam has approached the Government of India with an offer that will make the opening months of Asman Jah's administration memorable. His Highness's offer to contribute forty lakhs towards the cost of defending the north-west frontier is, we understand, entirely spontaneous, and it is in full conformity with the spirit in which, during the frontier anxieties of the early part of 1885, he placed the military resources of his State at the disposal of the Imperial Government. On the later as on the earlier occasion the Nizam has recognized that in making strong the defences of India the British administration is serving the interests not only of the people who live within its own jurisdiction, but of the fifty millions whose direct allegiance is to native rulers. The Native States certainly are free from burdens which the position of the Government of India, as the Power charged with defending the country against aggression from outside, imposes upon it. They enjoy for nothing all the advantages of protection, and of the undisturbed enjoyment of their own rights and possessions which a frontier made strong against all possible attack ensures to them at the same time that it assures these advantages to us. The Native States, in a word, share the benefits of a strong and judicious frontier policy, and it redounds to the credit of the Prince of the Premier State in India that he has thus spontaneously, for the second time, practically shown his appreciation of the fact. The second offer, indeed, is the more noteworthy of the two inasmuch as it contemplates a large and immediate pecuniary sacrifice, in addition to the military aid which the Nizam again declares himself ready to place at the disposal of the Empress whenever the necessity may arise. With the answer which the Government may think fit to give to this splendid offer we are not at present concerned. It is the offer itself which arrests attention as an incident without precedent, at least in form, in the history of the relations between the Empire and the Princes of India. The Nizam of those days was a loyal ally of the Queen in the troublous times of 1857. But the influences of the hour compelled a ruler to declare himself, and they were influences very different from those under which his successor has to-day so strikingly proclaimed his attachment to the Paramount Power and his solidarity with its interests. It is in a time of profound peace, on the morrow of a settlement with Russia which promises at all events to last for a few years, and which certainly frees us from emergency, that the Nizam comes forward, with a gift in his hand which, if it is accepted, will be a substantial help to the Government of India and to the people whose interests they have in their charge. Whether it be accepted or not it will redound to the credit of the prince who has made it. The *Moscow Gazette*, which last week told its readers that the people of India look to Russia to free them from the British yoke, will be perplexed with this signal manifestation of the store which is set by an illustrious native ruler upon the stability and rule of the British *raj*.

IN another fortnight, the deep borings for mineral oil at Kattan in Biluchistan, some fifty miles from Sibi, which were determined upon some time since by the Government of India, will be begun by Mr. Townsend. The commencement of the work has been delayed through the great drought which has prevailed in that part of the country; but the machinery is now in place, and the deep boring will begin on the 1st of October. The indications already obtained by moderate borings show that at a depth which is now attainable of two thousand five hundred feet, an annual yield of fifty thousand barrels of oil can be obtained, when once the live oil has been reached. The oil will be invaluable as a fuel for the frontier railways, which now have to burn coal costing twenty-five rupees per ton, and it is estimated that there will be an economy of four lakhs per annum in using the oil on the Sind-Peshin railway instead of coal. Unfortunately the oil is thick and tarry, and does not readily flow through pipes. It was hoped that it would be possible to convey the oil in pipes along the slopes of the hills to the nearest railway station, a distance of some forty-five miles, but that is found to be impracticable. It will be necessary to make a light railway to bring the oil to the Sind-Peshin line. The outlay for this purpose is estimated at twenty lakhs. It is calculated that after paying the interest on the railway, depreciation, and the cost of working, fifty-four thousand barrels of oil can be delivered at Babarcach at a cost of only four rupees per barrel. So that there will still be a profit by the saving on the cost of coal of two lakhs a year. The saving will probably be much more, for doubtless as the oil wells are worked the outturn will be effected at a reduced cost. Alternative surveys for the light two-foot railway contemplated have been made, and the route will be decided upon immediately. Sir Theodore Hope will probably visit Kattan in person in November, when the route will be finally decided upon. If it be found possible to extend the use of the oil further afield and send it to Karachi for use in steamers, the exploitation of the Kattan oil wells will prove a source of considerable revenue. Three barrels of oil give as much heat as one ton of coal.

Experiments have been made on the London and Brighton line and on the Pennsylvanian Railway which show that petroleum gets up steam rather better than coal, and that the supply of oil can be adjusted exactly to the amount of work done by the engine, thus preventing the waste which arises from the necessity of keeping the coal in the furnace burning when the engine is standing idle. In Russia the petroleum refuse used had double the heating power of coal, and the wear and tear of the furnaces is reduced by two-thirds. Besides, there is great economy in the stoking, which is reduced almost to nil. In England, where coal is cheap, the use of petroleum is not economical, and even in America it will not pay to use petroleum as fuel for locomotives if its cost per ton be more than double that of coal. In Russia the refuse is used for fuel and the refined oil is sold for lighting and other purposes. The quality of the Biluchistan oil unfits it for distillation. It cannot be used for lighting or for lubricating machinery. It readily solidifies, and when mixed with sand makes good tiles for roofing and is also available for pavement similar to asphalt. Seeing that coal costs on the Sibi-Peshin line twenty-five rupees a ton, three barrels of oil at four rupees a barrel more than fulfil the condition which is necessary for the economic employment of petroleum on the American Railways, namely that it should not be more than double the price of coal. It is satisfactory to know that the examination of the oil-bearing strata in the neighbourhood of Rawul Pindi shows that a considerable supply of petroleum suitable for refining will add to the Indian supply. There is reason to believe that in India and Burma there are stores of petroleum which will yield an abundance of that valuable fuel. Attention is being directed everywhere to the means of utilising petroleum both on land and sea. The Russians navigate the Caspian with steamers worked by petroleum. The British Admiralty has made experiments which show that petroleum, though more costly than coal, takes much less space for storage, and is more cleanly and more manageable. Stokers can be dispensed with, the furnaces being automatic. When the supply of this compact, portable and cleanly fuel is augmented by the explorations now in progress in so many parts of the world, we may expect that it will be generally used for marine boilers. It may be mentioned in this connection that petroleum has been used as a motive power, and that the results obtained give promise of superseding, not merely coal, but steam in the working of machinery. Petroleum spray, when mixed with air, is exploded under a piston in a cylinder, giving an expansive force sufficient to drive a one-horse engine with a force of three-and-a-half horse power, and yielding an average pressure of fifty-seven pounds on the square inch, the maximum being one hundred and twelve. By this combination of petroleum spray and atmospheric air, the necessity for boilers disappears, and the place of the furnace is taken by a tiny flame in the cylinder, which is cut off by a slide when it has ignited the spray and caused the explosion. The fact that there is a reasonable probability that in the immediate future this mineral oil will not only supersede coal, as a fuel for the generation of steam, but will supersede steam itself, gives considerable interest to the effort to augment the supply which is already so considerable. Hitherto India has been dependent on America for its supply of mineral oil, but recently the Baku oil has been underselling that from the Pennsylvanian wells. It comes via Poti, and goes through Bombay all over India and even into the Himalayan stations. The very trifling Municipal tax placed on kerosine as a contribution towards the Tansa Water works has been made an excuse for raising the price of kerosine in this city by at least twenty-five per cent. The same oil is being sold in Calcutta and elsewhere for little more than half the prices ruling in Bombay. With the development of the indigenous supply in India and in Burma the price of the oil will probably fall so far as to make it a formidable rival as a fuel to coal.

It may be worth mentioning that the difference between coal and petroleum is not so great as might at first sight appear. Stevenson declared that coal was bottled sunshine, the wood of which it was composed having owed its growth and development to the sunshine of thousands of years ago. The vegetation which grew in the air, and was vitalised by the sunbeams, became when compressed in the depths of the earth, bituminous coal. The sea vegetation which was gradually buried with the remains of countless myriads of fish and insects by the settling sand washed down into the seas, was deficient in the fibre of wood, and therefore could not become coal, but it succeeded in becoming what is termed "mineral oil," locked up in certain qualities of rock, which gives it forth through fissures when opportunity serves. If the exuding oil fill subterranean passages, it may be worth while to bore down to them, for then the adventurer will "strike ile" and make his fortune. The fifty-three thousand wells which have been sunk in Pennsylvania and New York, have yielded 310,000,000 barrels of oil, which have given a profit of £60,000,000 sterling. A better idea of the "bigness" of this find of oil may be obtained by trying to grasp that from those wells America has exported to the rest of the world more than 6,231,000,000 gallons of oil. By the side of this output, the Government of India's estimate of fifty-four-thousand barrels to be expected from the Biluchistan oil-wells is modesty itself.

WHILE other parts of India have been loudly complaining of the depression in trade, it is satisfactory to observe from the returns of the rail-borne trade issued as a supplement to the local *Government Gazette* that the Bombay Presidency has to a large extent escaped the evil effects of the general stagnation. It is true that the total rail-borne trade of the Presidency in the second quarter of the year exhibits a slight downward tendency as compared with the corresponding period of last year; but this is more than counter-balanced by the large improvement, amounting to nearly eight million maunds, upon the first quarter of the current year. The improvement is not confined to one particular branch of trade, but is observable under all the three heads of imports and exports from external blocks and local trade. Compared with the corresponding quarter of last year the wheat trade, which is constantly expanding, increased to the extent of a million and a quarter maunds. It is curious to note that while the imports from the Punjaub have decreased, those from the North-West Provinces and Oudh and the Central Provinces have considerably increased. The falling off in the imports from the Northernmost Province is of course attributable to the bad harvests, and has not been caused by the trade being diverged into other channels. Important increases are also observable in the imports of seeds from the Central Provinces and the North-West, and of sugar, both drained and undrained, from the neighbouring provinces. Serious decreases took place in the import of food grains, as compared with the second quarter of last year, amounting altogether to 649,046 maunds, but while there was a decrease of 188,610 maunds in the imports of raw cotton from Berar, those from Rajputana and Central India increased by nearly a lakh and a quarter. A considerable expansion is shown in the exports of many important articles, notably coal, wheat, and food grain, but on the other hand the exports of salt, tobacco, cotton piece-goods, iron, and some other less important articles, fell off by nearly seven lakhs of maunds. These increases and decreases are presented on a comparison with the trades of the second quarter of last year; but, as we have mentioned before, a comparison with the trade in the first quarter of the current year shows considerable expansion all round.

A RATHER novel suit was heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran at the Bombay High Court yesterday. The plaintiffs were a Joint Stock Company known as Bapty Brothers, Limited; the defendant was Mrs. Annie Bapty, widow, executrix of Mr. James Bapty, deceased, who erected a flour mill in Falkland Road, which was sold to the plaintiffs after his death,

TELEGRAMS.

THE NIZAM AND THE FRONTIER DEFENCES.

A SPLENDID OFFER.

THE ENGLISH POSITION IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

His Highness the Nizam, observing that the revenues of India are not increasing, while the expenses are growing owing solely to the cost of an improved defence of the frontier, declares in a letter to his Excellency the Viceroy that the whole of India benefits by the measures taken to obtain security against external attack.

As the oldest ally of the English in India his Highness offers a free gift of twenty lakhs of Rupees each year for the next two years, to be devoted to the purpose of promoting the military defence of the frontier.

The Nizam's letter is written in very cordial terms. His Highness explains that the present offer is only intended for facilitating the preparations necessary to secure. He adds, "When the hour arrives to do battle with the invader, England can count upon my sword.

The *Times* asserts that the Nizam acted entirely upon his own impulse. The Viceroy was surprised and delighted at this new manifestation of royalty and attachment on the part of the Nizam. Probably, it says, the Resident is not aware at this moment of the fact of the offer having been made.

The *Times* considers that the letter containing this splendid offer outweighs all plausible theories about the insecurity of the English Position in India or the unpopularity of the British Policy.

It is futile, it adds, to talk of making the Nizam an adequate return for his princely offer. There is no repaying such generosity and cordiality.

HOME FOR CHILD-WIDOWS AT POONA.

Mrs. Ramabai, writing from Philadelphia in reply to Mr. Justice Scotts' remark on Professor Max Muller's proposal to provide asylums for child-widows, announces that she has determined to establish an institution for child-widows at Poona.

A Society is being formed in America, having for its object the amelioration of the lot of child-widows.

It is expected that the necessary funds will be provided in America, England and India. £5,000 is required for a building, and the annual expenses, it is expected, will be about £1,200.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NIZAM OFFER.

LONDON, SEPT. 27.

The *Times* states that Lord Dufferin has received a letter from his Highness the Nizam, in which his Highness states that he has observed the revenue of India remains stationary, while at the same time there is a steady increase in the expenditure, owing solely to the steps taken for the improvement of the frontier defences consequent on the advance of Russia in Central Asia.

His Highness, therefore, as the oldest ally of the English in India offers the Viceroy a sum of twenty lakhs a year for two years, to be applied towards the defences of the frontier.

H. H. the Nizam also assures H. E. the Viceroy that he can count upon the aid of his sword whenever the hour of battle may arrive.

THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

BADEN, SEPT. 26.

H. I. M. the Emperor William of Germany has arrived here.

MR. RANADE'S APPOINTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEP. 27.

The statement of the Bombay paper that the Secretary of State has vetoed Mr. Ranade's appointment as Judge, under the Deccan Ryot's Act is unfounded.

The matter is still under consideration.

NEWS FROM AFGHANISTAN.

News from Kabul so late as the 16th speaks of the perfect tranquillity there, and nothing further has been heard of the Ghilzai revolt.

PROMOTION IN THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

A resolution embodying the Secretary of State's despatch on promotion in the Telegraph Department is likely to be published very shortly.

In addition to the number of graded appointments being increased, an additional thousand rupees per annum will be offered in the way of pension to officers of a certain standing who may wish to retire, but do not care to accept present pension rates.

THE SIMLA RIFLE MATCH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 27.

The following matches were fired to-day :—"The Simla Cup," open to teams of five, distance 200, 500, and 800 yards. H. P. S. 525.

The following are the scores :—2nd Battalion Cheshire Regt. 467 ; 2nd Punjab Volunteers 435 ; Northumberland Fusiliers 427. Ten teams competed and the first score is believed to be equal to the Wimbledon score.

"The Punjab," for Non-Commissioned Officers and men, British Army 200, 500, and 600 yards H. P. S. 106.

The scores are :—Sergeant-Major McQueen 91 ; Sergeant Petrie 90, Sergeant Archery 90.

"The Derby," for all comers, 200 yards. H. P. S. 35.

The scores are :—Volunteer H. Morrison 34 ; Sergt. I. H. Kelly 34 ; Lance Corporal Sydney 33.

"The Himalaya," 800 and 900 yards. H. P. S. 70.

The scores are :—Color Sergt. A. O. Mendies, 53 ; Corpl. H. Morrison, 60 ; Capt. S. Bean, 59.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Honzada, for Kurrachee and Bombay, left here on Saturday evening.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 26.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Huzara, homeward bound from Bombay and Kurrachee, left here yesterday morning.

SUEZ, SEPT. 26.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Assam arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

SEPT. 27.

The Italian Mail steamer Manilla left Suez for Bombay at 3 a. m. on the 27th instant.

COLOMBO, SEPT. 27.

H. M. S. Zephyr sailed for Aden yesterday.

The French Mail steamer Tanais, from Calcutta, arrived.

The French mail steamer Djemnah, from China, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	3⅛

The Manchester market has been steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70½
4½ per cent. "	72⅛
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100½
4½ French Rentes	108½
Bar Silver	44 9-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 27.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted.

NOTES FROM THE BERARS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, SEPT. 21.

We have at last got rid of our wet and dismal weather, and are enjoying a little brightness which is quite a treat after such a weary length of waiting. Such a heavy rainfall has seldom been witnessed in Berar. The tank at Kalapani which so ignominiously failed to supply the town with water last year, is full to overflowing having secured, according to D. P. W. computation, a full three years supply. All our wells have been replenished to the brim, and we are indifferent as to when the water works at Wadali will be completed. The works are at present in full swing in the meantime, and the authorities are casting about to fix the water rates. For this purpose the houses in the Sudder Station have been divided into three classes :—first class to include rents ranging from Rs. 70 and upwards, second class from Rs. 40 to 70 and those below 40 rupees to be classified as third. The rates for water are rupees six, four and one and a half per mensem respectively, while those who possess that rather expensive luxury, a garden, are to be mulcted in rupees six more per month. To this effect a circular notice is going the round asking if the residents are willing to take advantage of the tank water under these conditions, but the result would appear to be doubtful as the public are in no way informed as to certain particulars which are essentially necessary for them to know before they commit themselves. In the meantime the poor bhistees are jubilant that their occupation is not to be entirely swept away as such of the residents as do not care to have pipes laid onto their houses, will still need their services. It is now scarcely a year since the Berar Sawajanik Sabha was established, but it has grown so much in power and influence that it is now acknowledged as the exponent of public opinion in Berar. In response to a Circular letter from the Government of India regarding the question of the execution of decrees for restitution of conjugal rights, the Sabhahs after consultation with its various branches throughout the Province, favoured the Commissioner with its views. Briefly stated the Sabha opines that imprisonment should be retained for the enforcement of decrees for restitution of conjugal rights which will act, especially in the case of the lower caste Hindus, as a deterrent to prevent a looseness of the marital tie. But the Sabha would leave it to the discretion of the Court to enforce the decree in case of disobedience by imprisonment or attachment of property. While advocating the retention of imprisonment in such cases the Sabha would leave it to the discretion of the Court to award or refuse it according to the circumstances of each particular case, and asks that the trying Judge directed to insert a clause in the decree itself as to whether he deems it a fit case to enforce the decree by imprisonment as well as by attachment of property so as to prevent the Court to which such decrees might be transferred, from going beyond the decree. The Sabha believes that public opinion in Berar would be satisfied by only this change in the Law. Regarding the question as to whether suits for restitution of conjugal rights, should at all lie in the Civil Courts, the Sabha replies in the affirmative. In conclusion the Sabha considers that public opinion in Berar is not prepared at present for any further change in the matter of divorce, alleging that such action will be considered as an "unwarranted interference with the religious concerns of the people."

The Revd. R. W. Metcalfe, M.A., Chaplain of Berar, having returned from leave, the question of enlargement of the Church here will be taken in hand immediately. The work is estimated to cost some 5,000 rupees, half of which will be contributed by Government, and the other half by private subscriptions. A small balance is still required to bring it up to the required amount, and it is stated that the proceeds of the Concert to be given by the Amaroti Glee Club at Akola next October, will be devoted to the purpose. The public are very anxious to have this work taken up as early as possible as the Church affords but very limited accommodation, and is unable to accommodate the Congregation, many being obliged during Service to stand in the porch, and others to return home.

Some changes are announced in the official world. On return from furlough of Mr. H. S. Nicholetts, who is expected in some time next week, it is rumoured he will assume the Deputy Commissionership of Buldana *vice* Mr. R. Obbard who will revert to his substantive appointment of special Assistant Commissioner at Akola. Mr. C. A. W. Weir who is at present acting there will most probably come on here in the same capacity in room of Captain Warren Hastings proceeded on two months' privilege leave. Dr. T. Hume is expected to return from furlough next month when it is likely Dr. Moran will be granted his long deferred leave, in which case Dr. B. Roe will go into Akola and thus give apothecary Montgomery another small spell of officiation at Wun. Mr. Nizamuddin Assistant Commissionr, is appointed Judge of the Small Cause Court at Akola *vice* Mr. Yar Mahomed Khan granted two month's privilege leave.

We have scarcely got over the reorganization of the Local Fund Department than we are threatened with another innovation in connection with the Central Treasuries of Akola and Amraoti, the management of which is to pass into the hands of the Bank of Bombay from 1st November next. The conditions of transfer are not known to the public, but it is believed the whole treasury will be handed over to the Bank, who will utilize the capital for their own transactions, in return for which substantial benefit they are to cause Government of all treasury work in so far as direct dealings in hard cash are concerned. The present treasury establishments will be abolished, incumbents being dealt with according to their length of service, and only a small establishment will be retained for the care and custody of stamps, the transactions in connection with which will, as at present, be vested in the treasury office who will moreover, as heretofore, conduct all correspondence regarding account matters. In the present stage of the matter it is difficult to state who will benefit most by the change, viz., the Bank or the Government, but when details are to hand, the public will no doubt be able to judge for themselves.

Moharrum has come around once again, but so far as Berar is concerned, we are under no misapprehensions as to any unpleasantness arising between rival factions. Every year it has been customary for District Officers to send out their Assistant to every important town and village in their respective talooks, to arrange the procession route for all and to make the leaders responsible for any refraction of these arrangements. To this admirable forethought we are indebted for the complete harmony that reigns during this otherwise troublesome festival. During years when the Kerbella (last day) follows so closely upon Dussera as in this season, extra precaution are taken, so that everything is cut and dried, and the fear of incriminating themselves deters leaders, of rival factions from infringing Government orders. So that beyond a few sleepless nights, consequent on the incessant drumming, Moharrum comes and goes without leaving anything unpleasant behind.

CHILDREN'S PARTY AT GUNESH KHIND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

POONA, SEPT. 26.

Lady Reay graciously entertained the children of Poona at Government House, Gunesh Khind, this afternoon. At five o'clock carriags after carriage drove up bringing the prettily dressed little ones and their parents. Lady Reay, standing in the dining room, received and welcomed each guest, tiny though they were, and very many in number. Five o'clock tea had been prepared as well as cakes, sweets, and delicate dainties of all kinds, with a great profusion of the crackers that children love, decorating the tables. After doing justice to the feast, the little people passed into the garden, where all sorts of amusements had been provided. There were clever conjurers and snake charmers displaying their dexterous tricks, acrobats climbing poles of great height with marvellous agility, and performing feats more wonderful than beautiful. Then there were dancing bears and camels "good and mild" ready to give the little people novel rides. On a platform near the centre of the garden, two young soldiers dressed as Paddy and his partner Biddy danced to suitable music an Irish jig, with the fixed stare and quaint gestures that mark the national dance, causing much fun. After a hearty laugh at the dancers, the little ones were carried off to ride the camels, which new sensation they fully appreciated, "asking for more" like Oliver Twist, with cheery confidence, and shewing courage that their mothers could'nt boast of, for several mothers were evidently in mortal fear that their precious ones would not escape with unbroken bones. However, nothing occurred to mar the pleasantness of the party. The afternoon, though threatening, proved fine and cool, and the little ones thoroughly enjoyed their visit to Government House. Before leaving they had a supper of ice creams and other delicacies, and after wishing their kind hostess "Goodbye," drove home by moonlight, feeling they had had a real good time and that nothing had been spared to make them happy. His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught was present, as also His Excellency the Governor, both enjoying the delight of the little ones. Among the guests were noticeable a few native gentlemen of the Reform Party with their children, most of them members of the Poona Branch of the National Indian Association.

WHO ARE UNDERGRADUATES ?

THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having waited for a long time to receive answers to my letter, dated the 3rd June last, and headed "Who are Undergraduates ?" and having received none, I tried to gather the opinions of several eminent authorities on this subject. Those gentlemen have favoured me with their opinions, and I therefore lay them before your readers without any comment from myself.

Mr. W. Wordsworth states :—"If such a person (*i.e.* one who has passed the Matriculation Examination) however, abandon the University for a professional career, he must be considered to have practically abandoned also the status of an undergraduate and the responsibilities and advantages, whatever they may be, which attach to it." He also writes in another part of the same letter that an undergraduate is one who has entered on a course of University study. The late Vice-Chancellor for the University of Bombay and Director of Public instruction informs me, from Simla, that one who has simply passed the Entrance Examination but not actually entered on the College course is not an Undergraduate. He says that at Oxford, an Undergraduate is one who has matriculated and so become a member of the University, and is attending the College lectures with a view to further progress in the University curriculum.

Mr. R. G. Oxenham M. A. Principal of the Deccan College writes :—"By undergraduates is always understood in England, University students who have not graduated. Etymologically it might mean any persons below the degree of graduate By usage it is confined to University students,

Mr. T. B. Kirkham, Educational Inspector, Central Division says :—"I am not aware that the word has ever been judicially or statutably constructed. I understand it to mean a member of a College or University between the time of admission to membership and admission to the final degree."

Mr. E. Giles, Educational Inspector, Northern Division states :—"In general the meaning (of the words) is I believe, a person who is attending a College or University with a view to graduating, but who has not yet done so. Certainly in England a man who passed his Matriculation Examination at a University, but who never afterwards attended the lectures, or kept the terms of that University, could not, I think be called an undergraduate in any sense of the word. So also a man who joined the University for a year or so, and then left it, would, in my opinion cease to be an undergraduate. Any person who has matriculated and joined a college or University, is in my opinion an Undergraduate until he either graduates, that is receives the final degree, or leaves the University. The word undergraduate would apply to all those members of the University who are still in *statu pupillari*. I do not see what claim the Matriculated assistant masters in schools, or clerks in offices have to be called "Undergraduates." They have simply passed an examination for admiss to the Public Service."

The Rev. R. Scott, of the Free General Assembly's institution, writes to me as follows :—"With reference to your question, my opinion is that the term 'Undergraduate' is properly applied to a student of the University who is studying with the view to taking a degree, and who may not have passed or even attended any examination whatever. In a wider sense it may be applied to any one who is not a graduate but practically it is used only of such as are in connection with University life" He also writes "if a young man after passing his Matriculation does not prolong his studies at a College, he cannot be called an Undergraduate, and if he does consider himself one there is practically an assumption that the passing of the Matriculation is the taking of an inferior University degree." He says that he does not think that it has been "the intention of the University to regard the examination as creating any bond between it and the successful candidate."

The Principal of the Rajkumar College, Kolhapur, writes :—"By the term 'Undergraduate' I understand a person, who having passed an entrance examination, and joined a recognised College, is studying with a view to graduation." From this you will see see that students studying for the Previous Examination are Undergraduate. "But on the other hand persons who after matriculating, do not keep the University terms cannot be called Ungraduates, because they are not University students." Prof, Macnaughten from Rajkote writes:—"The word Undergraduate cannot properly speaking be applied to one who has merely passed the Matriculation Examination and intends to proceed no further. I think the word Undergraduate—in its hightest use at any rate—does imply an intention to proceed to a degree, and that therefore it cannot be rightly applied to any but those who have regularly attended, or who are regularly attending, or who intend to attend the University Classes."

RASTAM BURJORJI PAYMASTER.

Sept. 27.

THE CREMATION OF HINDUS.

Among those whose opinions on the cremation question have been asked by the Acting Municipal Commissioner is Mr. Narotund Gordhandas. The following extract from a letter forwarding the replies gives his views on the subject :—

All Hindus, except Sanayasis, Gosaneos, Biragees and other ascetic classes, prefer to dispose of the dead by cremation, which is regarded as the best mode by all enlightened persons. I am of opinion that this mode should be applied in disposing of the dead bodies of Hindu communities, in cases where the Municipality has to dispose of them. This mode is gaining favour in the civilized cities in the west, and will probably in a century or so be adopted by all civilized nations. The poor Hindus, who cannot afford to pay the cost of fuels, are obliged to bury the dead. But if they are provided with cheap means of cremation, as is intended, they would no doubt take advantage of it. In order that this system may work well, I would suggest, that the furnaces be fixed, but that the cage or oven, on which the body is to be placed, should be moveable on rails laid on the base of the furnace and extending some distance in front of it, so as to enable relatives of the dead to purify the cage with sea water and cow-dung and then to take the body round (the cage) the pile before it is placed thereon. After this some ceremonies are performed, and in the end, touch of fire, brought from home, is given to the dead body ; after these ceremonies the cage with the body may be introduced into the furnace with a push. After the body is consumed the cage may again be taken out of the furnace for picking up bones and ashes and for the performance of the concluding ceremonies. If separate furnaces are built as above stated, I am of opinion that it will not wound the feelings of the Hindu comunity, but that they will be largely made use of.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I read with pleasure the comment on our designs for the Imperial Institute in your issue, July 20th, 1887, and forward by this mail a lithograph of the perspective. India has contributed largely towards the work, and it is only natural that the subject should invite attention. Without undue comment on other designs we submit that ours was, as the *Times*, June 25, 1887, stated, the most monumental of those sent in. The successful competitor has been permitted to raise his design from an art point of view, whereas we were never asked to explain how we formed our estimate. Since the decision we have had a builder's estimate for £347,000, which includes much more accommodation than was asked for, so that with certain deductions the excess of cost over the plan selected could have been reduced to a minimum.

Under no circumstances (as you state) "the Deane's building would have cost three quarters of a million."—Yours, &c.,

THOS. N. DEANE,
(Thos. N. Deane & Son, Architects).

Dublin, Sept. 7.

[We have received a copy of the designs from Messrs. Thos. N. Deane and Son, and they certainly are more monumental than those which have been selected.—ED. *B. G.*]

THE "JAT" OF ARABS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In an account of the Poona races in a contemporary I see it stated that an Arab dealer recognized Mr. Melton's Eclipse as the same "jat" as my late horse Guiding Star, who was nobbled at the last Bombay races.

Jassim bin Feed in Dinshaw Suntook's well-known stable in Bhendy Bazaar, who sold Guiding Star to me, is about the cleverest judge of Arabs among the dealers who supply the Indian market, yet when talking to him about the horse after he had shown the sterling grit he was made of, Jassim said he did not know what the "jat" of the horse was, that his father had bought it with a batch of others, and was so disappointed at his sluggish appearance and manners that he was nearly selling it then and there for what it would fetch. He further said that his impression was that the horse was the produce of some French thoroughbred that had found its way across. The horse certainly had more the appearance and grand action in galloping of the European thoroughbred than that of an Arab, and it would further account for the timing he could make under heavy weights.

It is a favourite dodge of the Arabs who think they are airing their knowledge to say a new horse is the same "jat" as some well-known performer, and it further enhances the value of the horse. Blitz's relations are very numerous if one were to believe all the stories stated about the fresh ponies being half brothers to that famous little pony.

It is all of a piece with that other well-known stable yarn which must be a great flatcatcher by the number of times it is told :—"Ah ! that horse belonged to an Arab chief who was pursued for several hours by a gang of robbers and was saved solely by the fleetness of his horse, and we had to give a long price to get him."

At the risk of being considered sceptical I maintain that no man can tell the exact "jat" of an Arab by merely his general appearance.—Yours, &c.,

GEORGE FULLER.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club.

A DISTRIBUTED EVIL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Chief Commissioner of Police seems to think he has done a good thing in turning out the frail sisterhood from a particular street and interdicting them from settling in a few others. Perhaps he has. But I don't think he contemplated, as one result of the measure, that the people of Malabar Hill, in returning from their morning walk, would meet some of their new neighbours—for that is what it seems to be coming to, as they are gradually drawing nearer to us—returning from theirs. Air and exercise are as good for one portion of humanity as another, and I don't object. I only mention the fact, with the other fact that this sort of thing is quite new to us, and I doubt if we should have seen anything of the sort if the authorities had let things alone.

WALKESHWAR.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the Police Commissioner's letter in yesterday's issue of your paper, I beg to bring to his notice that very recently a house of ill-fame has been opened, to the great annoyance of the neighbourhood, in (what appears from his letter to be) a forbidden locality, to wit.

Sept. 27. GILDER STREET.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The assertion made by Sir Frank Souter in his letter published in your yesterday's issue, that within the last fifteen years Khurseji Sookhlaji Street has suddenly become a very prominent and principal thoroughfare of the city, surprises me, as I fail to see any improvement in the state of its inhabitants, or its surroundings, such as the head-quarters of the Halalcores of Bombay at one end of the street, the Municipal night-soil and garbage depot, the morgue, and the Mahomedan burial-ground at the other end, all of which are still in existence there, despite the sudden transformation into a model street attributed to it by our worthy Commissioner of Police. Sir Frank is quite mistaken in supposing that he has got rid of these women from the above locality, inasmuch as a large number of them have taken up their quarters in some five or six bye-lanes of this very street, leading to the residence of a large number of honest Camatee people and Parsi families. The Bora community are the only people who can congratulate themselves upon the change.—Yours, &c.,

CAMATEEPOORAWALLA.

Sept. 27.

EDULJEE FRAMJEE ALLBLESS LEPER HOME.

The honorary treasurer begs to acknowledge the following donations :—

	Rs.
Mr. Felio Leao, J. P.	20
Mr. Cursetjee Jehangeer Tarachund	10
Mr. Jalbhai Dorabjee Gomrigar	5
The Honorable Mr. Justice Nanabhoy Haridass	5
Mr. Burjorjee Rustomjee, Contractor (monthly)	1
Mr. G. H. R. Hart	10
Messrs. Moorarjee Goculdass and Co	20
Mr. Manockjee J. Gustadjee in the memory of the late Jehangir Gustadjee	5
J. P.	3
Mr. Chhibidass Lulloobhoy	10
Mr. L. Penny	5
Mr. J. Janni	5
Surgeon Major H. P. Yeld	5
Mr. Q. C. Wacha	5
Mr. Jehanger Hormusjee Chiney	1
W. R. W.	2
Mr. C. H. Dadyshet	5
Mr. F. D. Ankalesaria	3
Mr. Furdoonjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy	10
Mr. Dadabhoy Jamsetjee Nagamwalla	5
Mr. H. Dawood Bowla	2
Dr. A. P. Cama	5
Mr. Damodar Goculdass	2
Dr. H. A. Boyd	2
Mr. Vrudrawandass Purshotumdass	5
Messrs. Doongersee Gangjee and Co	5
Mr. Muncherjee Framjee	1
Messrs. Cowasjee Brothers	10
Mr. Kimjee Jeeva	10
Mr. Framjee Jamsetjee Batlibai	2
Mr. Jamsetjee Merwanjee	5
Messrs. Manockjee Poonjiaji and Sons	5
Mr. Kaikusroo Dhunjibhoy Pestonjee Mehta in memory of his late brother Pestonjee Dhunjibhoy Mehta	25
Mr. K. N. Serval	10
Mr. Goverdhundass Khatoo	10
Dr. L. P. de Rozario	5
Total Rs.	240

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL—BY FAR THE MOST EFFICACIOUS RESTORATIVE. Dr. Whitmore, Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, writes :—"If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regimenal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination." Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn London.

THE MOHORUM.

The Mahomedan festival called the Mohorum will be brought to a close this evening at about sunset. For this occasion the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. Gell, has issued licenses to construct two-hundred-and-four *Taboots*, and eight-hundred-and-eighty-three *Punjas*.

These will be distributed as follows :—In the A Division, which extends from Colaba, and includes the Fort, Esplanade, Arthur Crawford-market, and Boree-bunder, there will be 5 *taboots* and 14 *punjas*. In the B Division, which extends from Lohar Chowl, and includes Kudduck, Chuckla, Memon Mohola, Cussai Mohola, Mandavie, and Oomercarry, there will be 56 *taboots* and 191 *punjas*. In the C Division, which extends from Dhobie-Talao, and includes Sonapore, Wittulwady, Kalbadevie, Breach Candy, and portion of Girgaum, 72 *taboots* and 189 *punjas*. In the D Division, which extends from portion of Girgaum, and includes Khetwady, Chowpatty, Tardeo, Mahaluxmee, and Malabar-hill, there will be 10 *taboots* and 59 *punjas*. In the E Division which extends from Cammateepoora, and includes Byculla, Mazagon, Chinchpoogly, and portion of Parell, 46 *taboots* and 281 *punjas*. In the F and G Division, which extends from portion of Parell, and includes Dadur, Warlee, Mahim, Sion and Matoonga there will be 15 *taboots* and 49 *punjas*.

At about noon to-day the *taboots* and *punjas* from the several sections of the city will move in a procession in due order by the usual route through Bhendy Bazaar Road, the Kalbadevie Road, thence from the Bible Depository through the Esplanade Cross-road over the Carnac-Bunder railway overbridge, and thence to the sea shore at Mody-Bunder, where the immersion ceremony will be performed.

The European police officers in charge of sections will be mounted, and will follow up each procession that leaves their district of supervision to maintain order. During the course of the afternoon, while the procession is passing the tramway cars will cease running through certain parts of the city, so that through communication by tramway to the terminus stations at Byculla, Parell, Grant Road, Girgaum and Warlee-bunder, will be stopped for a time. The European police officers have been warned to maintain order during the procession, and the parties concerned have also been instructed to abide by the orders of the police escorting the procession.

THE DUFFERIN BRIDGE AT BENARES.

The railway bridge over the Ganges at Benares which is one of the most important engineering works in India, has been completed, and having stood severe experiments to test its strength, its safety has been fully established, and it will be opened for passenger and goods traffic on the 1st proximo. The testing took place on the 24th inst., Colonel Dowden, consulting engineer ; Mr. Hedershet, chief engineer ; Mr. Hartwell, officiating agent of the Oudh and Rohilcund railway, and Messrs McAdams and Dennison, resident engineers being present. The testing train consisted of two engines, thirteen trucks, and a brake van. A correspondent writes :—

The first test was what is known as the "standing test," the train halting at each of the larger spans while the deflections were noted. For the second test the train ran over the structure at the rate of five miles an hour, the deflections and observations being noted as it crossed each span ; and when returning brake foremost, the oscillation of the top booms were noted. For the third test the train ran at twenty miles an hour ; and for the last and final test the speed was increased to thirty miles, the deflections and oscillations being duly noted in the usual way.

A STRUGGLE FOR LIFE.

A serious collision occurred on the 18th instant, between a Belooch *bugla* from Gwadur and a fishing smack while rounding the Karachi breakwater. The result of the impact was that the smack, which was under canvas and sailing in an opposite direction, almost immediately disappeared under the bow of the *bugla*, which nevertheless continued on her course. The crew of the smack, consisting of four men and a boy, plunged into the sea, and the *Sind Gazette* describes as follows their struggle for life :—

Two of them managed to hold on to the side of the *bugla* and scramble up on deck, the third one went past the *bugla*, and since he could not grasp anything he seized the rudder as a last resource, when immediately he heard his son's voice (a lad of about 12 years of age) beside him. The father stretched out his hand and seized his son, but only to be grasped so tightly that, what with his weight and the strain caused by the force of the current, and the *bugla* being in motion, the father could no longer hold out and was constrained to release his grasp. The Tindal of the *bugla* made an attempt to lower the sail as also to lower a boat, but failed in doing so as rapidly as he wished owing to some defect in the gear. Even after the father lost his hold of the rudder his son held him so securely that to extricate himself a severe struggle ensued between father and son in the water, in which the former had to resort to the free use of his fists and legs, the state of his clothes and the marks about the lad showed indications of the contest having been a very severe one. These two were afterwards rescued by another fishing smack which was going out, and which hove to on hearing a call for assistance. Search was made for the fourth man who was heard to call out for assistance, but he could not be found and had to be given up as lost.

MILITARY NEWS.

Sir Alfred Lyall is expected to arrive in Simla on October 6.

Major-General Æneas Perkins, on return from leave, resumed the duties of Chief Engineer in the Punjab.

The Commissary Generalship for Transport will fall vacant next spring when Colonel Clifford returns to his regiment, the 5th Punjab Cavalry, to take command *vice* Colonel Lance.

The Brigadiers at the Cavalry Camp of Exercise at Lawrencepore will be Lieutenant-Colonel Cooke, 17th Lancers ; Colonel Palmer, 9th Bengal Lancers ; and Colonel Macnaghten, 13th Bengal Lancers. No special Commandants of Artillery will be appointed, the senior officers being chosen on the spot.

Cholera having made its appearance in the North Arcot and Cuddapah Districts,—which are on the line of march of the 1st Royal Artillery—orders have been issued for that battery to be moved from Madras by rail as far as Gooty, and to march thence to Secunderabad. The battery will, we learn, be moved under arrangements to be made by the General Officer Commanding Eastern District, so as to admit of its marching from Gooty on the 14th November.

A small change has been made in the Commander in-Chief's first tour. Instead of travelling from Chakrata to Mussoorie *via* Pokri, he will go by way of Churani Pani (October 14th), reaching Lukhwar on October 15th and halting there on the 16th.

A standard list of general objections in connection with the audit of Commissariat Cash and Store Accounts has been approved and published and brought into use. Its introduction will reduce clerical labour, as the "audit note number" will only be entered in objection statements, and officers receiving them will have to look at the standard list to ascertain the cause.

Classes for the instruction of officers and non-commissioned officers in fencing and gymnastics will be formed at Lucknow and Umballa on the 15th proximo.

Officers commanding native regiments in the Poona division have been authorised to call up the Active Reserve men for training in the months of January and February, as may be most convenient.

To the other biggest things on record which America can already place to her credit, must now be added the biggest newspaper hoax. It comes from Philadephia, and is entitled "The excommunication of Father McGlynn : Text of the Papal Bull." The *Dublin Evening Mail* swallowed it eagerly. That, perhaps, was not to be wondered at ; an Orange newspaper would, of course, believe anything of Antichrist, and also, of course, its religious zeal would not be according to literary knowledge. But what is more curious is that the *Echo* should solemnly have accepted the hoax too, and have posted it all over London on Saturday as an "extraordinary document." Extraordinary it certainly is, but will the *Echo* be surprised to hear that the document is with some very slight variations the collection of curses with which Sterne has amused several generations of readers ? The *Echo's* "Text of the Papal Bull: Extraordinary Document" will be found in "Tristram Shandy," vol. ii. p. 7—23 (in edition of 1798).

THE ABKARI QUESTION IN BOMBAY.

One of the first questions to which the Bombay Presidency Association addressed itself was that relating to the administration of the Abkari Department. Two years ago it placed its views on the subject before Government, but they appear to have been ignored. At any rate the Association received no intimation that they had received attention. This want of consideration has not prevented the Association from again coming forward, and it has now made a further representation of the subject of Abkari administration. The Council of the Association write :—

We had the honour by direction of the Council of the Association, to address you a letter on 6th October 1885, forwarding two petitions, one from the people of Thana and the other from the Bhandaris of Alibag, of the Kolaba District, with a request that his Excellency the Governor in Council would be pleased to consider the grievances set forth therein, and to appoint an independent commission to enquire, with a view to their relaxation or modification, how far the rules and regulations imposed by the Abkari department with regard to toddy and country spirits have been harsh and oppressive, and how far have they operated injuriously to the interests of tree owners, tappers and consumers alike.

2. We regret that up to date neither the Council nor the Petitioners have received any reply to their respective representations. The last have lately been urging the Association to remind the Government on the subject in order to obtain the relief which they seek. Considering that almost two years have elapsed since the petitions were submitted to His Excellency the Governor in Council for disposal, we beg leave to express a hope that he will be pleased at an early date to take some definite action in the matter so as to remove the hardships and injury entailed on the several classes affected by the operation of the rules in question. Meanwhile, we beg to offer a few more observations in continuation of our last letter in the earnest hope that His Excellency will, with his generous and enlightened sympathy endeavour to allay the growing dissatisfaction among the public generally caused by the Abkari policy of the Government.

3. The Council of Association are aware, that since the date of their letter already referred to, Government has abolished farming in toddy in three talukas of the Thana District—namely Mahim, Bassein and Salsette, and introduced in its place the system of issuing licenses prevalent, since 1882, in the other talukas under a Resolution published by the government of His Excellency's predecessor. The relief so far accorded, though considered inadequate, was accepted as an earnest of larger concessions. In Surat and Panwel, however, even this very limited relief was withheld. Since 1885 a limited number of toddy shops are put up to auction in those places, and the highest bidders alone allowed to tap toddy trees and sell their juice. This practice seems to be irreconcilable with the one followed in other localities. In the absence of information as to the views of Government in the matter, it is difficult for us to understand why the condemned system was introduced there at the very time that it was swept away in the three talukas already alluded to.

4. Notwithstanding the fact of the abolition of the farming system in toddy in the different zillahs, except Surat and Panwel, we cannot refrain from observing in this place that the main grievances of the classes principally affected by the stringency of the Abkari rules remain unredressed. It is a matter of regret to find that the changes, set forth in the resolution of Government, dated 28th June 1887, which are to come into force from 1st January next, in the Zillahs of Thana and Kolaba, are calculated to intensify rather than mitigate the hardships already complained of. The Council believe that they are retrograde and would prove injurious to the various interests concerned. These are : (1) the substitution for the present licensing system of the system of putting up a limited number of toddy-shops to auction ; (2) the *fixing of the rate* at which toddy should be sold at such licensed shops ; and (3) the reduction of the tree tax on brab and cocoanut trees from Rs. 12, 14 and 16 to a uniform rate of Rs. 10. It is justly apprehended that the effect of these changes will prove more injurious than at present to tree owners, tappers and consumers alike. Though, apparently, the tax on toddy trees is reduced, the benefit arising from the reduction, will be more than neutralised by the disadvantages arising from the system of auction of toddy-shops which is farming or monopoly revived in another form. In short, it is feared that the remedy proposed in the Resolution would prove worse than the disease which it attempts to cure.

5. It may be worth while to state, an some length, the several objections to which the new Resolution is open. (1) It would inflict a wrong on the owners of toddy trees by making it absolutely impossible for them to tap their own trees and sell or enjoy the produce thereof. Trees under the new system can only be tapped by the highest bidder at an auction. These will be limited in number. The consequence will obviously be this : that it will preclude owners from either tapping or letting out their trees. They cannot be tappers unless they are the highest bidders—a state of matter impossible of attainment save in rare cases, the bulk of tree owners being comparatively poor and scarcely in a position to go and bid against rich capitalists. Neither can they let their trees except at prices which the highest bidders may choose to fix. It is indeed inequitable, and altogether opposed to the liberal principles which guide the British Government in its relations with its subjects, to depr

sell toddy at the Government rate, which is notoriously lower than the cost of production.

9. It will thus appear that a large quantity of wholesome drunk and food available for the masses, has been rendered unavailing by the treatment of toddy at spirituous liquor, whereby it is subjected to all the heavy taxation, and oppressive restrictions as to production and sale, which are deemed necessary in the case of ardent spirits. The alleged theory of illicit distillation cannot stand examination, as is is practically impossible that spirits can be distilled from toddy to such an appreciable extent without being immediately detected, as to warrant the stringent rules enforced for the sale and carriage of raw toddy.

10. We have already given reasons which show that the tree tax is too heavy as it is, and detrimental to the health and comfort of the consumers. But if it be absolutely necessary, for fiscal purposes, to impose a heavy tax on toddy, the Council, as a choice of evils, would suggest that a consolidated tax be placed on toddy trees, and the juice allowed to be sold without any further restrictions whatever, rather than that the trade in fresh toddy should be held by monopolists, who, experience fully shows, habitually disregard the conditions of their licenses, and who, having no competition, dictate their own terms to the poor customers and adulterate the drink they sell in order to get as much profit out of it as possible. In fixing such a tax, however, we beg leave to point out to Government that inasmuch as it is now proposed to charge a separate duty for distilled spirits, the old rate should be considerably lowered, as it includes duty both on raw toddy and spirits.

11. As to country spirits, there continues a loud clamour on the part of consumers against both the quality and qanntity which farmers supply. It is well known that in quality the spirits vended are far from wholesome, while consumers are doled out a less measure of such noxious spirits for a given value than is warranted. Moreover, it appears from the new regulations of 28th June 1887, that Government contemplates granting monopolies in Thana and Kolaba for the sale of country spirits for a period of three years instead of one, as has been the practice hitherto. This measure instead of removing would intensify the baneful effects of the system of farming which it is needless to recapitulate here, People would have to suffer under it for three years without any chance of escape from it. In the case of the district of Surat we may add, that there would be no difficulty in reverting to the old system of licensing, which obtained there for a long time, before the farming system was introduced. And although in those districts in which farming has prevailed for many years, a change would involve some trouble, the good which such change would do, would, in the opinion of the Council, far out-weigh any such trouble, by relieving the people from the tyranny of influential monopolists. So far as our information extends, no good grounds have been shown by the Abkari department for continuing this farming system so detrimental to public interests, and so unsuited to this country. Public opinion is unfavourable to the system. Even so able an authority on excise revenue as Mr. C. W. Bell had, in his evidence before the Parliamentary Select Committee of 1871, expressed condemnation of it for cogent reasons. And we beg to draw the attention of the Government to the important evidence given generally by that officer : (East India Finance Committee Report, 1871, Part I., Questions 4294 to 4475).

12. Considering the importance of the subject, and its influence on the well-being of the masses who have no voice, but who have suffered severely by the Abkari system as present pursued, which it is superfluous to state is entirely opposed to popular wishes we have once more to request that his Excellency in Council will be pleased to appoint anindependent Committee of inquiry, to place before Government the true facts of the case, which in the opinion of the Council cannot but have the effect of lightening the burden of the people, without any undue sacrifice of revenue, and in the meanwhile to suspend the operations of the resolution of 28th June 1887.

13. In conclusion, the Council beg to be understood that they are as much desirous of putting down the use of intoxicants by all legitimate means, without unnecessary hardship on any section of the people, as the Government itself, and convinced as they are that a free use of fresh toddy will tend more and more to a decrease of consumption of ardent spirits, they beg that the Government will give the subject that attention which its great importance deserves.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

"INTERFERENCE WITH HINDU USAGE."

THE *Indu Prakash says* :—The Gujrati papers of Bombay have announced that at a recent meeting held in the house of a Gujrati gentleman under the presidency of the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik for the purpose of denouncing the Municipal Commissioner's proposal to provide a respectable mode of cremation mainly for those lower classes of Hindus, who are at present buried at the expense of the Municipality and whose corpses are allowed to be defiled by the touch of *bhangies*, the Rao Saheb availed himself of the occasion by calling upon those present to take some action so as to move the Legislature and the Government not to disturb the present law about the enforcement of decrees for the restitution of conjugal rights. The Hon. Rao Saheb, it seems, is in favour of the penalty of imprisonment provided by the Civil Procedure Code and apparently he is anxious that it should be retained on the Statute Book. An opinion coming from a gentleman of his position, learning, and experience is doubtless entitled to a fair hearing. Whether he would advise the Government and the Legislature to go further than the penalty of imprisonment and adopt the procedure of the Native State of Baroda, with which his accredited organ, *Native Opinion*, has fallen in love, is more than we know. But when the Hon. Rao Saheb advises the orthodox people to agitate against the abolition of the penalty of imprisonment on the ground that such abolition will amount to an interference with their *religious* and *social* usages, the Government and the intelligent and reasoning public may well ask him whether those *religious* and *social* usages were not interfered with when, despite the judicial procedure of Manu and other Hindu lawgivers, the British Government laid down a procedure of their own. For theft, for perjury, and for other offences the Hindu lawyers provided their own punishments. The British Government, ignoring these, have provided other kinds of punishment altogether. So also they have hitherto followed their own principles in determining how a refusal to obey a decree passed by its judicial tribunals shall be punished. The question is not one of Hindu law or Mahomedan law ; much less is it a question of Hindu or Mahomedan religion or social usage. If the Legislature were to deal with these matters according to the religious and social usages of its subjects, it would have to repeal the Penal and Procedure Codes, and its Contract Act, and it would have to pass new laws in accordance with the rules of *procedure* laid down by Manu, Yajnyavalkya, and other ancient Hindu lawyers. The Hon. Rao Saheb, who is now occupied with the pleasant task of following orthodoxy while seeming to lead it, cannot be unaware of these considerations. But it seems he has lost sight of them in his anxiety to make common cause with bigotry.

DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE IN INDIA.

An "Old Indian" writes in the *Times* :—"A perusal of your article on the subject of the shocking custom among the Hindoos relating to female marriage and widowhood has tempted me to ask for a very small space in your columns to suggest, for the consideration of the many now interested in the welfare of the people of that country, whether the time has not arrived when it may be found both possible and expedient to form a "society with the object and perhaps the designation of the "society for the diffusion of useful knowledge" in India, which, under the joint management of benevolent European and native gentlemen, might set on foot a corps of intelligent and energetic men as itinerant lecturers upon social, sanitary, and other important subjects, wholly apart from religious teaching. Knowing something from personal experience of the daily life and surroundings of the Hindoo villages of the Mofussil I feel satisfied that such men would find wherever they went eager and intelligent listeners, and that their teaching would be certain to prove productive of much benefit. Of course the publication of tracts upon similar secular subjects would farm an important portion of such a society's work."

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette.*)?

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 9th September.

5th Dragoon Guards, Lieut W E Stobart to be Captain, vice C O Shaw, resigned.

5th Lancers, Lieut B St J Mundy to be Captain, vice L H Jones, resigned.

7th Hussars, Second Lieut L R Crawley, from the 8th Hussars, to be Second Lieut in succession to Lieut H L Warren, deceased.

14th Hussars, Capt A J English to be Major, vice T E S Hickman, promoted.

Scots Guards, Lieut R Cutlar-Fergusson to be Captain, vice Lieut Col Lord A C Seymour retired.

Lieut N J Menzies to be Captain, vice R Cutlar-Fergusson, seconded for service on the Staff.

MGR. PERSICO's reports from Ireland, according to a telegram from Rome in the Paris *Monde*, dwell on the necessity, in the interest of the Irish, for stationing a permanent representative of the Vatican in London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N steamer Pachumba, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in Bombay yesterday, from the Kathiawar Coast and Kurrachee (September 24,) with a general cargo and the following passengers on board :—Col W H Willock, Mrs. R J Rickford and child, Mr and Mrs Beckett, European soldiers and 185 on deck.

THE s s Miranda, 1,090 tons, Captain Wm Phippen, sailed for Bushire yesterday in ballast.

THE barque Keerata Roodrin, was cleared out for Calicut yesterday, she has on board 4,805 maunds of salt for that port.

THE barque L C K, Captain C W Brebner, will sail to-day for Mauritius, laden with a general cargo and with 10 deck passengers on board.

THE s s Dracco 1,112 tons, Captain J Douglas, sails this morning for Aden, Antwerp and Hull via Canal with a general cargo only, Messrs Finlay Muir and Co, are her agents in Bombay.

THE TURRET SHIPS.—The two turret ships,—the Abyssinia and the Magdalla,—guarding the Bombay harbour unmanned though they themselves are, which were removed, during the late monsoons, to the less buffetting waters of the Elephanta basin have been brought back within the harbour. The Magdalla has gone into the dry dock since the 17 instant for repairs, from where it will be some time before she is cleared out and stationed in her usual position while the Abyssinia has already been posted in her place since Monday last opposite the Apollo Bunder, whence she commands, in the absence of her sister-boat undisputed sway over the sea and the shipping therein.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

27TH SEPTEMBER, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Dragoman	1839	J. B. Rose	A	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Persia	2317	R. Hutchinson	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
,, Ancona	1827	Webber	C	P. and O. Co.
,, Europa	1492	R. Jones	E	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Draco	1911	J. Douglas	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Clan Forbes	1591	S. Beer	G	F. Muir & Co.
,, Hampstead	1447	E. Jones	H	J. Mackintosh & Co.
,, Singapore	2401	G. Parodi	K	F. Bezzoni.
,, Banglore	1309	J. Baldwin	L	Hajee Cassum Joosub.
,, Eastbourne	1509	J. Watson	N	Beyts Craig & Co
,, Merton Hall	2096	G. Barnes	O	E. Bates.
,, Etolia	2041	Gill	P	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Niagara	1738	B. Cottier	Q	K. Nixon & Co.
,, Nedjed		J. M. Reid	Q	R. Framjee.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
26	Ancona (s)	Webber	London, Sept. 1.
	Pachumba (s)	Livingstone	Karachi and Coast.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
27	Canning (s)	Edwardes	Aden.
	Miranda (s)	Pnipen	Bushire.
	Keerata Roodrin	Nakoda	Calcutta.

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday :—
Steamer Knight Kreant, for Antwerp, Marseilles &c.
,, Puralia, for P. Gulf and Karachi.
,, Pachumba, for coast and Karachi.
,, Ancona, for China.

The following vessels were cleared out yesterday :—
Steamer Draco, Douglas, for Antwerp, Hull &c.
Barque, L. C. K., Brebner, for Mauritius.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—September 25.

Challenor, Capt, Bo R A, off leave.

SEPTEMBER 26.

Fuller, Surgeon, Mad, I M D, from leave, from England.
Burn, Capt, A D C, to the Viceroy, on duty, from England.
Murphy, Surgn, Major, Bo, I M D, on duty, from Europe.
Montgomery, Lt, Bl R H A, from leave, from England.
Clementi, Col, Bl, I A, Genl, from leave, from England.
Fitzgerald, Lt, Col, Bl, 17th B I, from leave, from England.
Sandback, Lt, Bl, 2nd R Lanc Regt, on leave, from Poona.
Gillespie, Major Genl, Bo, on leave, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 27.

Gray foot, Surgn, Bo, I M D, in charge, 3rd B I, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—September 24.

Parakh, Surgn Major, Bo, I M D, on leave, to Khandalla.

SEPTEMBR, 26.

Clementi, Col, Bl, I A General, to rejoin, to Simla.

SEPTEMBER, 27.

Carnegy, Lt, Bo, 1st N Lanc Regt, on duty, to Mhow.
Watkins, Capt, Bo, N Staff-Regt, on duty, to Aden.
Burn, Capt, Bl, A D C, to the Viceroy, on duty, to Simla.
Sandback, Lt, Bl, 2nd R Lanc-Regt, on leave, to Jeypore.
Graytoot, Surgeon, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Aden.
Heathcote, Brigd Genl, Bo, Staff Corps, on priv leave, to Matheran.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, September 28th, 1887.

1. There will be a Council meeting on Thursday, the 29th instant, at Quarter-Master Soundy's to make the Preliminary arrangements for the next Rifle Association Meeting, at 5-30 p.m.

2. There will be a drill at Head-quarters, this day Wednesday, the 28th instant, from 9 to 10 p.m. Manual Firing and Bayonet Exercises for trained Volunteers, Squad drill for Recruits.

3. No. 2545. Vol, P. E. J. Smith having joined is taken on the strength of corps from this date and posted "C." Company.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following order is notified :—

4. There will be a drill at the Riding School for Recruits on the morning of Saturday, the 1st October, at 7 a. m.

By Order,
(Sd.) EUST. FERRERS NICHOLSON, Capt.,
Officiating Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

EXPLOSION IN SHEFFIELD.

NINE MEN KILLED.

An explosion occurred on Tuesday afternoon at the Dan Steel Works, Bright-side-lane, Sheffield, the property of Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Co. (Limited), which caused the loss of nine lives and injury to several others. The company is largely engaged in the manufacture of heavy steel castings of ordnance, and it was in the casting of a ponderous gun-jacket that the accident occurred. Some thirty men were at work in one of the shops attached to the melting department, and about twenty-six tons of molten steel had been poured into the mould, being the contents of three separate furnaces when the metal suddenly exploded with a loud report. The massive iron platform extending over the pit in which the mould was sunk was blown away, and a clean breach was made in the roof of the shop, while the molten metal scattered over a large area in the shop. At the time of the explosion the foreman, Job Holland, and several other men were upon the staging, and they were thrown to a great distance among the debris. Other men working in the shop many yards away were struck by flying pieces of material or burned by the molten steel. The report of the explosion attracted large crowds to the neighbourhood of the works. The managing director, Mr. T. E. Vickers, and other officials hastened to organize a staff of workmen to get out the dead and dying. The foreman was found with his head almost blown off ; a second man, named Glaves, was carried up into the rafters, where he was found cut in two ; and two other men, named Walker and Woodhall, who were much burned and mutilated, were also got out dead. Woodhall was employed in another part of the works, and had gone with a message to the foreman when he met his death. Six other workmen were got out seriously injured, and were taken to the Sheffield Infirmary ; and the searchers found a man named Frederick Colson wedged so firmly among the debris that it was not until eight o'clock that the body was extricated. Holland leaves a widow and four children. He had only returned from his holiday on Saturday, and the mould was not constructed under his supervision. The cause of the explosion is unknown. Four of the men taken to the infirmary subsequently succumbed to their injuries.

OUR RELATIONS WITH AYOOB KHAN.

THE flight of the Afghan Prince Ayoob Khan from Teheran (says the *Times*) recalls the fact that our Government has been in one way or another interested in his movements during the last seven years, while his name has been associated with Afghan politics since 1874, when he fled from Herat at the time of the treacherous seizure of his brother Yakoob, during a visit to Cabul, by their father, Shere Ali.

AYOOB A DEPENDANT ON THE SHAH.

From 1874 until 1879 Ayoob resided in Persia on a small pension allowed by the Shah, and he seems to have passed his time in visits between Teheran and Meshed until he formed a fixed camp at Turbat-i-Sheikn Jan, half-way between the latter town and the Afghan frontier. He was here when the English invasion of Afghanistan in 1878-9, followed by the death of Shere Ali, provided the opportunity of his re-establishing in his brother Yakoob's name his own authority at Herat, and he was not slow to take advantage of it, for before the Treaty of Gundamuck (May, 1879), and our recognition of Yakoob as Ameer, Ayoob was in possession of the most famous city and fortress of Khorassan. Yakoob's tenure of authority was so short that the question of the political relationship of these two brothers never presented itself in a practical form, and upon Yakoob's abdication in the autumn of 1879, in consequence of the Cabul massacre, Ayoob remained discreetly inactive during nine months, if still vigilant of the course of events in the eastern provinces. It was not until after the departure for Cabul of Sir Donald Stewart in April, 1880, with the flower of the British troops in Southern Afghanistan, that Ayoob began to think that the time had come when he might hope to add Candahar to his other possessions. A fresh impulse was supplied by the presence of his cousin Abdur Rahman, the present Ameer, in Turkestan, and by the commencement of our negotiations with him for his proclamation as ruler in Afghanistan. The weakness of our garrison in the south, and the growing pretensions of a formidable rival in the north, combined to spur Ayoob into action calculated to bring his claims and his person prominently before the tribes of Afghanistan and the followers of the fortunes of the Shere Ali branch of Dost Mahomed's family. He had already gained a reputation for religious fanaticism by having reproached Yakoob for having come to terms with the infidel Feringhee, and one of the regiments sent by him from Herat took a prominent part in the attack on the Cabul Residency.

ASPIRING TO BE RULER OF THE AFGHAN PEOPLE.

In the summer of 1880 the time had therefore arrived for Ayeob to take a prominent part in Afghan affairs, and it is proof of his political sagacity that he was so prompt to seized it. In June he marched out of Herat at the head of a small force, which was gradually swelled by the fanatical tribes of Zemindawar until it assumed the dimensions of an army. The incompetence of an officer sent to reinforce the position of the Wali Shere Ali on the Helmund entailed the greater disaster of Maiwand, and before the end of July Ayoob had become a more formidable personage than Abdur Rahman, who had just been proclaimed ruler of Cabul. The one living Afghan who had beaten English troops was in the eyes of both Durranis and Ghilzais evidently the most-approved ruler of the Afghan people,and Abdur Rahman would have had a poor chance of winning the kingdom if we had carried out the previously decided upon withdrawal from the country, indifference to the reverse which our arms had suffered in the field.

FLIGHT TO HERAT.

Fortunately for the Ameer, the military pride of England had not sank so low as to accept this defeat in open encounter, and General Roberts marched from Cabul to Candahar to retrieve it, which he did in the most decisive manner at the Battle of Mazra. But although Ayoob's army was than dispersed and he himself compelled to flee, he still held on to Herat, and refused any sign of recognition of Abdur Rahman's authority. His movements during the next eight months were shrouded in obscurity, and it was only after our final withdrawal from Candahar in April, 1881, that the question began to be asked what would Ayoob do, for our retirement from the country left the two rivals face to face. Abdur Rahman had been rendered stronger by our presents of money and arms, while Ayoob's military power had been shattered by General Roberts.

TRYING CONCLUSIONS WITH ABDUR RAHMON.

Still the young chief was not disposed to resign the struggle without striking another blow, and, after many rumours to the effect that he had fled into Persia, the fact became known that he was marching with a fresh army on the Helmund to try conclusions with his cousin for the Ameership. The campaign began in July with some small successes for the Ameer ; but in the following month fortune had veered round in favour of Ayoob, and two of the Cabul regiments in Abdur Rahman's pay went over to Ayoob during an encounter at Karez-i-Atta.

FLIGHT INTO PERSIA.

The very circumstance which seemed most to contribute to the triumph of the Herat chief proved in the end the cause of his ruin, for in the decisive battle near Candahar, fought in September, 1881, these very same regiments deserted Ayoob in the heat of the action and went over again to the Ameer, thus deciding the contest. After this second overthrow in the neighbourhood of the old Durani capital Ayoob fled from Afghanistan into Persia, and the Ameer's lieutenant, Mahomed Kuna, took possession of Herat. Ayoob had made a bold attempt on his own resources to obtain the Afghan kingdom, and, if he failed of success, his exploits were sufficient to enhance his popular reputation.

LEANING TO RUSSIA.

The Shah, ever hospitable to Afghan pretenders, allowed him to return to his old encampment at Turbat-i-Sheikh Jan, and Ayoob's name seldom appears in print during the year 1882. Towards the end of 1883, when he had removed to Teheran, rumours became current that he was showing a disposition to change his place of exile from Persia to Russia, and when the occupation of Merv was effected by the Czar's troops early in 1884 the occasion seemed to him to have arrived for placing himself under the protection of the same Czar who had been such a good friend to Abdur Rahman. How for this design was rendered more congenial to him by increasing parsimony on the part of the Shah may never be known, but certainly its formation was almost simultaneous with the notification to our Minister at Teheran that the Shah's Government did not feel any longer disposed to defray the cost of maintaining Ayoob Khan and his considerable body of followers. There was an exchange of views between our Government and that of Persia, and the history of the negotiations was described in an article in *The Times* of February 25, 1884, under the head of "Ayoob Khan's Movements."

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE TO MERV.

After some hesitation, which was removed, however, by Ayoob's attempt to escape *via* Meshed to Merv, we agreed to defray the cost of his maintenance, then computed at about £6,000 a year. Ayoob was then promptly arrested outside Meshed, and assigned a permanent residence in a palace in the Shah's capital, and after another 12 months the subvention was raised to £12 000 on a representation by Persia that the smaller sum was not sufficient. For three-years-and-a-half therefore, Ayoob has been detained Persia at our expense, and there has been no reason to find fault with her Government. The radical weakness of the arrangement lay in the fact that, although Ayoob was confined within a specified space, his communications with Herat were maintained without difficulty, and at Teheran he was always within reach of the tempting overtures of the Russian representative.

AYOUB AND THE RUSSIAN REPRESENTATIVES AT TEHERAN.

Both M. Zinoviefl, the late Minister, and Prince Dolgoroukl, the present, are believed to have had more than ordinarily intimate relations with him, and it is no unreasonable conjecture to suppose that the Prince has been encouraged to look forward to the time when it would be both prudent,and feasible for him to carry out the abortive project of 1884 in placing himself under the Czar's protection. As we have been aware of these machinations, and as it has been very much a policy of diamond cut diamond between the two Ministries at Teheran, it would be foolish to suppose that we have not done our best to counteract the influence calculated to embitter Ayoob's feelings towards Abdur Rahman,and thus against this country. Ayoob's secret flight complicates the situation because we are unaware of its prime motive, but it is as likely to be due to the receipt of some inaccurate information from Afghanistan about the Ameer's difficulties as to be the outcome of any private understanding with the Czar's representative. Our ignorance whether Russia has had anything to do with this temporary, disappearance of Ayoob justifies the view that he is still within the limits of Persia, and if the result confirms this supposition by his recapture we may look forward to the renewal of our arrangement with the Shah, for Ayoob's maintenance, with some fresh stipulations for his safer custody in the future, to the relief both of our Government and of that of Persia as well.

THE NAVY.

(ADMIRALTY, 8th September.)

IN accordance with the provisions of H M's Order in Council Staff Sarg J Robertson has been placed on the retired list of his rank.

THE PROCLAIMED MEETING AT ENNIS

MR. JOHN DILLON, M.P., accompanied by the Lord Mayor of Dublin (Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P.); Mr. P. Stanhope, M.P.; Mr. J. R. Cox, M.P.; and Mr. Craig, London, arrived in Ennis on Saturday evening, Sept. 3. The town was illuminated, and there great enthusiasm. When the hotel had been reached a number of prominent Nationalist and priests met Mr. Dillon, and a meeting was at once organised. The speakers addressed the crowd from an upper window. Mr. Cox presided, and an address having been presented to Mr. Stanhope from the local sympathisers in the Nationalist cause, welcoming him to Clare. Mr. Stanhope replied, asking the people of Clare to receive from him a message of goodwill and friendship from the democracy of England, Scotland, and Wales. (Cheers. In the opinion of all right thinking Englishmen, Scotsmen, or Welshmen, the meeting on the morrow was a legal meeting, a righteous meeting, and a meeting which it was their duty to hold. (Loud cheers.) A policeman was noticed in the crowd taking notes, and the crowd discovering him, a hubbub arose, but for the appearance of Mr. Dillon he was not interferred with. Mr. Dillon expressed pride at being able to say a few words to them about the meeting of the morrow, and he appealed to them, by their peaceable conduct to deprive the authorities of every excuse or palliative for the outrage which they proposed to perpetrate on the liberties of the people. He desired to rob the Government of every excuse ; but he had no doubt they were anxiously looking out for an excuse. Let the people of Ennis realise the importance of the morrow to the cause of Ireland. Let them be peaceable that night and courageous on the morrow in the hour of triumph. (Cheers.) They meant to hold their meeting and to show the Government and the British public that there was not a shadow or a shade of justification for any fear that breach of the peace was threatened by the meeting at Ballycoree. The Rev. Father Corry and Mr. Cox, M.P., both spoke, and the meeting then terminated.

THE EXCITEMENT AT ENNIS.

All Sunday Ennis was in a state of ferment. On Saturday night 150 police, under County Inspector Heard, arrived, and next morning a special train from Limerick brought a troop of the 3rd Hussars, under Major Paton, and thirty men of the Leinster Regiment from Clare Castle, under the command of Major Clery. The entire force was under the supreme command of Colonel Turner ; while the following Resident Magistrates were in attendance :—Mr. Kilkelly, R.M.; Mr. Welch, R.M. ; and Mr. Townsend, R.M. Colonel Turner proceeded to Ballycoree, and surrounded with Hussars the platform from which it was intended the speechers should address to meeting. Returning to town, Colonel Turner at once took up his quarters at the Clare Club, which had been placed at his disposal. In the square adjoining were placed the constabulary and infantry and a portion of the cavalry.

AVOIDING BALLYCOREE.

Excitement ran high when the procession started at half past one, as every one imagined for Ballycoree, Mr. O'Brien, M.P., Mr. Dillon, M.P., Mr. Leamy, B.L., Mr. Cox, M.P., and the Lord Mayor drove in a waggonette, and immediately after them came Mr. Stanhope, M.P., Mr. Craig, and two English ladies, who are relatives of Mr. Stanhope. About twenty Roman Catholic priests were present. The shortest Ghilasis evidently the most-approved ruler of the Afghan people,and Abdur Rahman would have had Ballycoree lies to the west of the town. The procession moved in the opposite direction, past the O'Connell Monument, and up by the Clare Road. Across the streets were banners containing the following sentences :—"Harrah for the fearless O'Brien, who all dangers has dafied ;" "Long live the Grand Old Man ;" "Success to John Dillon ; long may he reign to support the Plan of Campaign ;" "Harrah for the women of Bodyke, for they made a gallant fight ;" "Let victory crown the works of brave Michael Davitt." The windows in the houses were thronged with people, who seemed to regard discretion the better part of valour, for they merely cheered and did not join the crowd, which now numbered about 5,000 persons. When the procession had gone about a quarter of a mile from Ennis, the vehicle on which the Nationalist M.P.'s were seated came to a halt at a part of the road immediately opposite the Roman Catholic College, and Mr. Cox, M.P., called out "In off the road boys." The people obeyed the order, and clambered over a high coped stone wall into a field. Mr. O'Brien then said "Now, get a chairman a quick as you can." There were cries of "Where is Father Welsh?" The rev. gentleman was found, and was installed as chairman in the waggonette.

THE SPEECHES.

He read the resolution, which strongly condemned the Government for having proclaimed their meeting and characterised its action as an illegal attempt to suppress freedom of speech. (Cheers.) The other resolution he said they would take as read. They would appear in the newspapers, and be circulated amongst tens of thousands. Mr. Philip Stanhope, M.P., said there were millions of British hearts across the Channel thinking of them that day and praying for them, and hoping that the great meeting would be the symbol, as he hoped it would be, of that pacific union which would bind Englishmen and Irishmen for ever together. (Cheers.) He had only to tell them that that meeting, proclaimed though it had been, was a noble protest in favour of the right of free speech in Ireland. (Cheers.) Mr. John Dillon, M.P., who was received with loud cheers, said he was proud to see that the people of Clare had come there that day to show that they were not to be intimidated. (Cries of "Never.") In spite of the proclamation, they should hold the meeting in Ennis that day. (A voice, "We have done it.") They had assembled in Ennis that day in the teeth of the Government, and he ventured to say that there was at the present time before him as fine a body of men as had ever stood in the town of Ennis. If the meeting were illegal in the mind of the Government, he invited them to put all those people in prison. They were prepared to take the consequences of their words. He did not know whether the Government would hear them. In any case he did not care. He felt grateful, not for his own sake, but for the sake of the people of Ireland scattered at the four corners of the earth, that the young generation of Clare had not played the part of cowards. There was not a corner of the earth, from far-off Australia to the Rocky Mountains, but where Irishmen would have hung their heads for shame if they had not come to Ennis and taken up their stand in defiance of the proclamation, and shown the Government that the old spirit was not dead in them. (Cheers.)

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPS.

While Mr. Dillon was still speaking, a cry was raised that the troops were coming. This announcement caused the greatest excitement which was heightened by the troop of the 3rd Hussars dashing up the road with Colonel Turner at their head. They passed through a lane-way made in the crowd and formed in square about fifty yards beyond where Mr. Dillon was speaking. Colonel Turner rode one of the constabulary horses, which was made very restive by the hooting and shouting of the people. Several stones were flung at the mounted police guards, and a policeman was struck on the head, but not injured. Colonel Turner, having witnessed this occurrence, threatened to fire on the people if there was a repetition of the stone-throwing. Mr. Dillon, not noticing the arrival of the authorities, continued the observations, which, however, were perfectly inaudible to those around. Amid a perfect storm of yells and groans Colonel Turner, attended by Hussars and mounted police, rode up the side of the waggonette opposite to that on which Mr. Dillon was standing, and was immediately interrogated by a Mr. Dennehy, who said, "This is a perfectly lawful and legal meeting ;" whereupon Colonel Turner answered, "I must tell you that this is simply by proclamation an illegal meeting, and it is my duty to warn you to disperse from here." Mr. Dennehy repeated that the meeting was a perfectly legal one. Colonel Turner begged the gentlemen's pardon, but they should all disperse. A man who had been listening to the dialogue chimed in with, "This is not Ballycoree." Several others then remonstrated with Colonel Turner, who replied to them—"I am only a public servant, and it is my duty to stop this meeting." At this stage of the proceedings Mr. O'Brien rose in the waggonette and addressed the crowd. Colonel Turner—I cannot allow this. Will you ask Mr. O'Brien to speak to me or Mr. Cox? Colonel Turner having whispered something to Mr. Cox, added in a determined manner, "I warn you now to disperse within five minutes."

THE MEETING DISPERSING—A SCUFFLE.

After a short parley, the order was given for the procession to fall into line and march back into town. On arriving at the O'Connell Square, Mr. O'Brien delivered another speech, concluding just as the soldiery and police came upon the scene. Amidst great excitement the carriages moved on, and the speakers having entered their hotel, great satisfaction was expressed regarding the proceedings by the Nationalists, while a large gathering remained in front of the hotel with bands and banners. Other contingents proceeded in the direction of Ballycoree, and were pursued by the military—Colonel Turner thinking that some of the speakers had gone out stealthily to address the people there. Such was not the case, however ; and the soldiers marched back to the town amidst the jeers and shouts of the people. When Mr. Stanhope and his English friends, accompanied by the Irish members of Parliament, walked out afterwards to have a look at the distant hill of Ballycoree, they were followed by Colonel Turner and a detachment of soldiers, who kept watch over their movements. Shortly after the conclusion of the meeting, one of the local bands paraded several times through Market Square, followed by a large crowd, some members of which threw stones at a body of police in charge of Mr. Kilkelly, R.M. The police charged the crowd with their batons, and in the fight some persons were injured. Colonel Turner arrived on the scene soon afterwards, and at the request of Father Little withdrew. The majority of the people then returned to their homes, and no disturbance occurred afterwards. The public houses were all closed.

SUSPENSION OF A BANK.

MESSRS. GREENWAY, Smith, and Greenway's Bank, of Warwick and Leamington, suspended payment on Tuesday, and the liabilities are reported to be two hundred thousand pounds. The bank, which is a private one, was established last century. The four proprietors are Mr. K. Greenway, county magistrate, Mr. George Greenway, Town Clerk of Warwick, Colonel Thomas Greenway, commandant, Second Warwick Volunteer Battalion, and Mr. William Smith, treasurer, county of Warwick. In addition to the ordinary banking business, Messrs. Greenway's are treasurers for the county, the borough corporation, the School Board of Warwick, the Warwick and Warwickshire Economic Building Society, and the local charities, and hold large trust-funds and the investments of retired persons. Among the latter class the distress and alarm caused by the stoppage is pitiable to behold, many believing that the savings of a long life have been swallowed up in the disaster. In order that as little inconvenience as possible may be caused by the stoppage, Messrs. Lloyds, Barnetts, and Bosanquets issued a notice that they are prepared to meet the exigencies of the occasion.

The Leamington correspondent of the *Standard* says the cause of the suspension of Messrs. Greenway, Smith, and Greenway's bank is now known to be due to heavy speculations in English and Continental tramway undertakings. The firm have for several years acted as promoters of tramway companies, the shares of which they have subsequently floated on the stock market. Mr. George Greenway, one of the proprietors, is chairman of the Magdeburg Tramway Company, the Dudley and Stourbridge Steam Tramways, and the Barrow-in-Furness Tramway Company. Six months ago the bank held £40,000 worth of shares in the Dudley Tramways Company out of a share capital of £58,000 ; but the present holding is believed to be smaller. The Magdeburg Tramways are at present unfinished ; but the contractor. Mr. Feil, of Leamington, has guaranteed the shareholders a 7 per cent. dividend for three years during their construction. The cheques for the second half-yearly dividend of this company had just been issued when the suspension was announced. In view of the speculative nature of the undertakings in which the bank had embarked it is feared that the result will be disastrous to the depositors. Many families have the whole of their savings in the bank, and amongst these the greatest anxiety prevails.

STORIES OF SHIPWRECK.

THE smack Cygnet, of Yarmouth (William Skoyles master), on Saturday night landed at that port five of the crew of the iron four-masted ship Falls of Bruar, of Glasgow (Captain Edwards), the other part of the crew, consisting of twenty-four men, having been lost in the wreck of the vessel on Friday when some twenty-five miles off Yarmouth. It appears that the vessel, which was 1,742 tons register, was laden with salt, from Hamburg to Calcutta. She encountered the heavy gale of Friday, and during a squall some of her sails were blown away, her cargo shifted, and she was borne down on her beam-ends, and sank. The crew had only time to cut away two of the boats, one of which was instantly smashed, and the other drifted away bottom upwards. Three of the crew, named Moller, Halkloesen, and Hoghund, swam to the upturned boat. They got on to her keel, and subsequently, as she righted, got into her and baled out the water as well as they could. Two others, named Kanna and Jonsson, floated on pieces of the wreckage for six or seven hours. They continued in this perilous position, when at four in the afternoon, the wreck taking place at nine in the morning, they were seen by the smack Cygnet, which bore down to them, rescuing them with great difficulty. They were landed on Saturday night in an exhausted condition, and taken to the Yarmouth Hospital. The rest of the crew, with the pilot who was on board, were doubtless drowned, as no other vessel was seen by the smack near the wreck, and no one else was picked up, although the smack remained on the spot for several hours. The British schooner Lydia has been lost in a hurricane off the north Atlantic coast, and fifteen men have been drowned. The Cunard steamer Aurania, which arrived at Queenstown on Sunday morning from New York, brings intelligence of the loss of three men, part of the crew of the Sandy Hook pilot-boat Hope, who were blown overboard at sea during a hurricane when East of Fire Island on the 25th ult. Two of the drowned men, George Ferguson and Charles Waldron, were, Englishmen. The Shaw, Savill, and Albion Company's steamship Tainui, Captain B. J. Barlow, which arrived at Plymouth on Saturday, had on board Captain Bazzio and the crew of the Italian barque East Lomond, which has been burned at sea. The barque was bound from Grangemouth for Buenos Ayres with steam-coals. Lloyd's agent at Falmouth telegraphs that the Agereou, Jacobsen master, from Cardiff for Maranham, put into Falmouth on Sunday, having on board Captain Turnbull and the crew (seventeen all told) of the steamer Rothbury, of North Shields, from Oran for Dunkirk, with barley, which was abandoned on the 2nd inst. during a heavy gale in the Bay of Biscay on her beam-ends, with cargo shifted, fires out, and the tarpaulins torn off the hatches.

One of the crew of the Belfast barque Star of Scotia has arrived at Liverpool, and has given some thrilling details of the wreck of that vessel on the Falkland Islands, and the loss of eight lives. Of the men drowned, one was the mate of the vessel, and of the others the bodies of two were found on the beach with nearly all the flesh eaten off by wild and voracious birds. According to the account of the seaman who arrived at Liverpool, and whose name is Martin Olsen, it appears that the Star of Scotia was bound from San Francisco to Queenstown, and had on board a cargo of wheat. She was manned by a crew of twenty-two, and got ashore on the rocks at Bull Point, about a hundred miles from Port Stanley, Falkland Islands. It was about half-past eleven at night when the vessel struck, and the crew remained on board until daylight. A heavy surf was breaking on the island. The captain, with the majority of the crew, got away in one boat ; and the second boat was in charge of Mr. Fraser, the mate. The captain told the men not to bring their effects, but to save their lives, and then go off to the ship again for their clothes. The captain's boat was the first to reach the shore ; but the mate's boat, on coming to the beach, was heavy surf, and in it were the semi-unconscious forms of two of the crew—namely, an Englishman and a Scotchman, named Davis and Drummond. The mate was also in the boat, but the poor fellow had just breathed his last. Davis and Drummond recovered, and gave an account of their shocking sufferings during the short time that had elapsed since they abandoned their vessel. While making their way to the shore the bo

THE INDIAN PRINCES IN INDIA.

It is not difficult to trace the hand of Mr. Edwin Arnold, who was so recently amongst us in the following interesting article in the *Daily Telegraph* on the visits of the Indian Princes to England :—

THE RAO OF CUTCH AT BALMORAL.

Among the guests recently received by the Queen at Balmoral was his Highness the Rao of Cutch, accompanied by his brother, Kumar Sri Kalooba. The two Princes repaired to the Highland Palace of her Majesty to take farewell before leaving for India; and with this act of loyal homage we may consider the episode of the Indian visits during the year of Jubilee to have terminated. It is true that the Rao does not quit our shores for some time to come. He has rented a Scotch shooting, and will enjoy the opportunity of comparing the beautiful scenery and easy sport of the moors with the torrid salt-flats of Cutch, where the wild ass and the boar may be encountered, as well as the painted grouse. Moreover, the catalogue of distinguished personages from her Majesty's Eastern Dominions has been lately enhanced by the arrival of the very distinguished Hydrabad statesman Sir Salar Jung, who is still among us, and no less a Maharajah than the Guicowar of Baroda is upon his way to our shores from Switzerland, which country he has taken upon his road from Guzerat. There are other members of the Indian contingent of Jubilee sight-seers lingering here and there, at seaside places, shooting-boxes, rural mansions, and spas, and the autumn mail-steamers will probably bring us more. Yet, ceremonially speaking, the great visit of the year is over, as regards the Princes and distinguished people, Hindoo or Mussulman, who made the journey hither with their suites to pay reverence to the Queen-Empress upon the fiftieth anniversary of her accession and to see the land which has such immense interest for all of them, and so large an influence upon their lives. They have seen it; they have enjoyed the unmixed acts of sincere devotion to the person of their Sovereign; and they are all gone home again, or will soon go. We have had here the eminent Mahratta potentate Holkar of Indore, representing that famous nation of warriors who contended with glory against the Mogul and the British. If Scindia of Gwalior could have come, together with the Guicowar of Baroda, all Maharashtra would have been present by its three Chief Houses. We have had the north-western coasts of India an evidence by his Highness the Rao of Cutch, and the two Thakoor Sahebs Morvi and Limri. Kanwar Hurnam Singh and the amiable Kanwarani were over here to answer for the loyalty of the Kapurthalla regions; a Nawab of the highest rank, Amir-i-Akbar as well as the Nawab Shumsud Dowlah, brought the felicitations of the Nizam; there were important deputations from Bhurtpore and other parts of the peninsula, along with a very picturesque handful of our Indian cavalry, which latter well repaid the hospitality everywhere awaiting the gallant "sowars" by their extremely ornamental appearance in processions, pageants, garden-parties, and general festivities. Rajpootana, the central home of Hindoo chivalry, the nurse of the finest and most warlike race of Western India, was excellently represented by Sir Pertab Singh, K. C. S. I., own brother of the Maharajah of Jodhpoor, one of the most famous of the Rajpoot cities. He has, by this time, reached his native home again, as well as Holkar and most of the Indian cavalry officers; and the local journals are full of their personal experiences in England during the never-to-be-for-gotten season of Jubilee.

WHAT WERE THE IMPRESSIONS OF THE PRINCES?

What, then, has been the general impression produced upon the minds of these our very distinguished and interesting visitors, while they sojourned in a country so new to most of their number? We are glad to believe that in well nigh every instance the most unaffected pleasure and the kindliest sentiments have been uttered by them in conversation and in print upon returning to their own people. There has been a whisper of some slight dissatisfaction from one of the Princes, but it arose upon a question of etiquette—which is, of course, a very momentous matter with Orientals—and was, we think, satisfactorily explained. Sir Pertab Singh—in every sense a typical personage among our Indian guests—has expressed himself both publicly and privately as delighted with his reception in the centre of the British Empire, and with the preparations made for those who came with him from Hindostan. He declares that what he saw and heard in London filled him with admiration of the country to which the Empire of the East has been committed; the "arrangements," he is polite enough to say, "were perfect," and Great Britain "is a mighty nation inhabited by a mighty people." With true Eastern grace he has stated that nothing was neglected to honour and entertain the Queen's Indian children, and that if any slight oversights had been made "nobody could have reasonably complained, seeing how immense was the scale of the receptions, and how overwhelmed with duties all the Court officials were." The people of the Maharajah of Bhurtpore have given open utterance to similar friendly and pleasurable sentiments. They proclaim that they "immensely enjoyed themselves," that the festivities were the finest and grandest spectacles they had ever witnessed; and that the people, the buildings, the vastness, and the loyalty of London overcame them with wonder. "We saw the Queen three separate times face to face," they say, "and her Majesty was awfully gracious." In the newspapers of the North-West, some of the native cavalry officers have been detailing their adventures and experiences at length, and there is nothing in them which may not be read by English people with pride and pleasure. Nor need it be for a moment doubted that such as are these statements, volunteered for publicity, so will be the private accounts which all, or nearly all, of our Indian guests have been, and are at this hour, relating in the circle of their homes and native acquaintances. The welcome given to them, one and all, by the English, from the highest officials down to the people in the street, was too unmistakably sincere and spontaneous to have missed the road to their hearts. There is none among them, from the Maharajahs to the Ressaldars, who could for an instant have remained in any uncertainty upon this point; for none were more popular everywhere, none more heartily greeted and eagerly entertained. India is a land of high and exquisite manners, and it is not to be denied that, were there anything to complain of, proud and sensible gentlemen like our departed guests would be the last to let their hosts know of it. Yet, making all allowance for the exaggerated graces of the East, we believe we may affirm that never were visitors more heartily pleased and more abundantly satisfied than these Indians have been with their sojourn among us during the weeks of Jubilee.

THE WONDERS OF LONDON.

To an artistic eye British spectacular displays must always pale before the natural splendours of the East, where the keen light, the clear air, the everyday picturesqueness of place and populations, the inherent distinction of air attaching to an ancient civilisation, and the instinct of colour render every scene a picture. India has many drawbacks, but she is never and nowhere vulgar. The commonest village group, the simplest combinations of hut and temple and bazaar with the palms and bananas, and the bright-clad, quiet people, will ever and surely possess for an observant eye a quality of repose and dignity which our restless Western existence cannot convey. What, however, strikes us least at home—mainly by reason, of familiarity—amazes such intelligent yet inexperience critics most. They forget, if they have ever realised, the subtle charm of the quiet and restrained life of their own East, beholding our vivid daily movement of pleasure and business, our colossal Metropolis, the prodigious wealth, the enormous national resources, the swarming population, the established order and yet boundless liberty, the power, the enterprise, the versatility, the capacities of the race to which Providence has conceded the Seeptre of Asia. Mingling these memories with their undoubted satisfaction at the hospitality and hearty good-will shown to them in all quarters it is not surprising that they should overlook much that is commonplace among us, and recollect only the agreeable and astonishing items of the experience. Jung Bahadur of Nepal used to say that the most amazing memory of his life was a drive he took in a hansome cab from Wormwood Scrubs to Wapping; and an old Sikh jemadar, in the days of the Mutiny was heard to observe, when news came of the revolt of the King of Delhi, "Ah, he would make no such mistake if like me, he had resided for a time in Vere-street, Oxford-street."

NATIVE IDEA OF ENGLISH LIFE.

We may conclude, therefore, with reasonable safety that in regard of these our Indian visitors nothing but good has come of the Jubilee season. They will assuredly talk for many a year of the amazing sights they have witnessed, and never without such personal comments as will elevate the estimate of English power and resources in the minds of their fellow-countrymen. The old native idea of England—the idea which you were wont to extract after much patience from a peasant or a sepoy—was that "Vilayati" as they styled it, floated somewhere or other on the seas, far-off, mysterious, amphibious, the people being divided into sahebs and soldiers, all drunk—at least at times—all wearing high hats, and living exclusively on beef and brandy. Now a better opinion prevails, and will more and more spread as intercourse increases between the eastern and western portions of the Empire. Meanwhile the British people have very much to learn still about the importance, the extraordinary political value and dignity, the historical distinction, and the commercial possibilities of their vast appanage in Asia.

"ENGLISHMEN IN ASIA."

It is an excellent thing that year after year Indians should be becoming more naturalised among us, and that the recognition of them as fellow-subjects of the British Throne should be silently and pleasantly establishing itself. That is what they are—Englishmen of Asia; an older branch of our own Aryan blood linked providentially with the majestic destinies of the British domination, which has given them, for the first time in the history of India, secure and unbroken peace, and will give them nobler and vaster opportunities of development and popular emancipation. There is not a more justly contented population in the whole world than that of India, taken generally; and nowhere in the world a Government more upright, conscientious, indefatigable, and dutiful than that of their Empress. Every intelligent native is more or less aware of this, and secretly laughs at the noisy persons, native and European, who talk of "tyranny," and menace England with the loss of her richest glory and heaviest honour. There is no danger to the British rule in India for centuries to come, provided that the British people comprehend the inestimable import of this possession to their Empire, the rank it gives them among nations, the noble possibilities of their sway, and the prospect of the good time when India will gladly and of her own hearty accord rank herself in the great Confederation of the Home Country and her Colonies, and live, the dark-eyed, happy, prosperous, adopted sister of the other children of the British Crown.

NOTICES.

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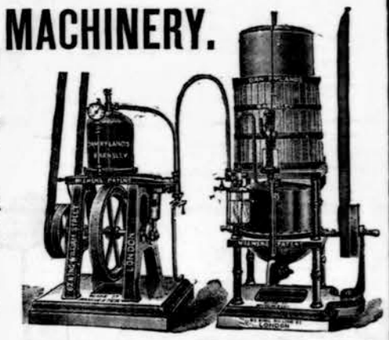

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Barmore, Bridge of Allan, 23rd June, 1881. W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D., Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

I have found "Thilum" *give certain relief* in some forms of Neuralgia and I have used it with success in Sprains and Bruises, in fact in every case in which I have tried it, the relief from pain has been remarkable.

Rothern House, Brownswood Park N., 14th March, 1887. H. WARNEFORD THOMPSON, L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E.

The subjoined notice from the pen of Dr. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., appeared in *Health* on 29th January 1886.

"Mr. F. H. BOWDEN, of 43, King William-Street, London-Bridge, E.C. and 29, Lansdowne-road Croydon, Surrey, has forwarded to us samples of a series of Indian remedies which he is desirous of introducing fully to the British public, and which have already attained a marked measure of success wherever they have been used. Well-known in India, and in no sense quack or secret remedies, we regard the preparations under notice as destined to receive worthily a large amount of patronage for the cure of simple ailments in this and other European countries. The first of these preparations is known as

"COMP. ESS. OF OMUM AND CAMPHOR," now registered under the trade mark name of 'OMUM CARPOOR.' It contains compound calculated to be of high service as [illegible]spasmodics and anodynes, and as such is of use in cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cramps and spasms of all kinds. In many of the ailments, nervous and otherwise, peculiar to women, this remedy has been used with great success. Equally effective where used as an outward application, is

"HENRY'S THILUM."—This preparation contains neither opium, mercury, nor aconite, and is consequently free from all objections on the score of noxious or unsafe ingredients. In its effects 'Thilum' is sedative and astringent, while it has important qualities, rendering it invaluable for the treatment of bruises and hurts. For Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and other pains, 'Thilum' should be rubbed into the skin: and for toothache, a little should be rubbed on the gum, or placed on lint in the hollow of a tooth which may be decayed. In chilblains we have personally tested the value of 'Thilum.' For cyclists and tourists at large, this ointment is very serviceable, and a pot of it should always be carried in the cyclist's bag for instant application to bruises. As an application to piles, 'Thilum' is really invaluable; while used as an embrocation to the chest in bronchitis, it relieves the pain and tension.

"JVARA-HARI," or "Fever destroyer," is an Indian Fever remedy, which, in feverish states acts with service.

"A Veterinary expert to whom we have submitted a specimen of—

"HIPPACEA," OR "STABLE REQUISITE," reports that this latter preparation is an admirable remedy in many affections of horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. For mange in dogs it is an invaluable application and does not cause any subsequent smarting. For broken knees 'Hippacea' is also a most excellent application, while for sore shoulders and cracked heels it is reported as forming an effectual remedy. In veterinary practice 'Hippacea' should be widely used. It certainly appears to act effectually in promoting the healing of wounds and sores in our domestic animals."

The Court Circular of the 15th May 1886 says:—"In the Madras Court of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition at South Kensington, there are, of course, many extremely beautiful exhibits, especially the old native jewellery from Madura; but the particular exhibit to which we wish to draw attention this week is one of exceptional utility rather than beauty, and the only one of the kind to be found in the building. For fear that any one should imagine that the remedies to which we are about to refer are so-called patent medicines, we may at once state they are not. As Dr. WILSON has stated, "they are well known in India, and are in no sense quack or secret remedies." Briefly Henry's Indian remedies have been proved to be so marvellous in their effects that we are fearful, if we enumerate the many complaints for which they will be found to be efficacious, our encomiums may sound too strong. "Thilum," the best known of the several remedies, is an external application, and it may be said to be a specific, and a fragrant one too, for all remedies where there is inflamation, and there is proof positive in the shape of well-known medical and other written testimony (which we have seen), that it cures Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-Ache, Cramps, Burns, pains in the Joints and Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Chilblains, besides other maladies far too numerous to detail. For its virtue in the first and last named complaints (Neuralgia and Chilblains) we can personally vouch. As recently as Wednesday last we recommended it for a bad case of neuralgia, requesting that the result might be made known to us as soon as possible. On the evening of the day in question we received the following communication: "I find it has already sensibly assuaged the pain." We know of one lady, very high up in the social scale, who has found "Thilum" such a specific for rheumatism, and "Hippacea" so beneficial for injured horses, that she has bought several dozen boxes for distribution, feeling it a duty to recommend these really wonderful remedies for the relief she herself has received. With regard to "Hippacea," so serviceable for wounds, to human beings as well as animals, the majority of the travelling world is loud in its praises; and the number of testimonials from ladies gratefully acknowledging the benefits derived from "Omum-Carpoor," which is essentially a female remedy, but which is invaluable for Indigestion is simply overwhelming. Although the chief depot for these invaluable presriptions is Madras, a branch establishment has now been opened in London by Mr. F. H. Bowden at 43, King William Street, E. C."

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